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Sravana 9, 1893 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Second Session



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, August 10, 1971
Shravana 19, 1893 (Saka)

— — —

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven
of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House of the sad demise of two of our friends, namely, Shri Dharendra Kanta Lahiri Chaudhury and Shri M. P. Sinha.

Shri Chaudhury was a Member of the Central Legislative Assembly during the years 1926 to 1947. He passed away at Calcutta on the 3rd August, 1971.

Shri M. P. Sinha was a Member of the Constituent Assembly during the years 1946-50. He passed away at New Delhi on the 9th August, 1971.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I share the sentiments of grief which you have expressed. Shri Lahiri's career spans many

to

events, old and new, of our times. He was an associate of my grandfather, Pandit Motilal Nehru. At the time of partition, his home-town went into Pakistan territory. He lived and worked for the people of Bangla Desh. He was one of those who were uprooted from their homes and forced to find refuge in India as a stage in their quest of liberty.

Shri M. P. Sinha, we all knew personally. He was an old and veteran leader of our party in Bihar, who was known all over the nation. He had been in the freedom movement since the thirties. Apart from his political and administrative work, he was interested in the work of *khadi* and many other such programmes.

We express our deepest sorrow and would like you to convey our deep sympathy and condolences to the families of these two patriots.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : (Tripura East) : Sir, I express our deep sorrow and condolences, on behalf of my party and myself, on the sad demise of these freedom-fighters, whose services have been referred to by the Prime Minister. I request you Sir, to convey our condolences to the members of the bereaved families.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, I was really shocked when I got a letter from Shri Dhriti Kanto Lahiri Chaudhury, the only son of the late lamented Shri Dharendra Kanta Lahiri Chaudhury about the death of his father. I had occasion to know this gentleman for a very long time and after he came back from Pakistan, whenever I used to go to Calcutta I used to meet him. During those meetings was told how the stalwarts of our country like Motilal Nehru and others

functioned in Parliament, and in fact that was a source of inspiration for me. He was the Chief Whip of the Congress Party in the Central Assembly after Shri Satya Narayan Sinha was imprisoned for two years. He wanted to remain in India but at the behest of Mahatma Gandhi he preferred to stay in Pakistan and work for the people of Bangla Desh. He was a great friend and companion of the late lamented Maharaja Triloknath Chakravarty. His death is a great loss to our nation and also to those who sincerely believe in parliamentary democracy.

I also associate myself with the sentiments expressed about Mahesh Babu by the Leader of the House. On behalf of my party and myself I express our sincere condolences and I request you to send our condolences to the members of the bereaved families.

श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र (बैंगूसराय) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल भी हम लोगों ने बिहार के एक बड़े दिशिष्ट व्यक्ति के निधन के सम्बन्ध में शोक प्रकट किया था, उस समय हम लोगों को थोड़ा भी ध्यान इस का नहीं था कि एक दूसरे बिहार के बड़े व्यक्ति हमारे बीच में कल ही शाम को नहीं रहेंगे। आज हम दो व्यक्तियों के—दोनों ही बड़े विशिष्ट व्यक्ति थे—निधन के सम्बन्ध में शोक प्रकट कर रहे हैं।

चौधरी साहब के बारे में, जैसा प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बताया और हमारे मित्र बनर्जी साहब ने बताया, उन का कितना बड़े योगदान हमारे स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम और साथ ही साथ संसदीय कार्यों में रहा है। हम बराबर उन को याद करेंगे। लेकिन एक व्यक्ति जिन से मेरा व्यक्तिगत निकटतम सम्बन्ध था और शायद ही कोई बिहार के ऐसे सदस्य होंगे जिन का उन के साथ उतना ही निकटतम सम्बन्ध नहीं रहा हो, उन के सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ कहना चाहूंगा।

आप जानते हैं अब बिहार की वह पीढ़ी जो राजेन्द्र बाबू के सान्निध्य में बड़ी और उन के

कामों का, कांग्रेस के कामों को आगे बढ़ाया, जिस पीढ़ी की हम एक तरह से श्रीलाद हैं, वह पीढ़ी अब हमारे बीच से गुजर रही है और अब शायद ही एक दो व्यक्ति ऐसे रह गये हों, जो उस जमाने की याद हम को दिलाते हों। महेश बाबू एक तरह से सार्वजनिक जीवन में पचास सालों से थे और जैसा प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा 1930 से तो वे सक्रिय रूप से स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम में लगे हुए थे। मुझे याद है जो कहानियां हम लोग सुनते थे—जब गांधी जी 1930 में वहां गये तो महेश बाबू ने अपने हाथ से उन की हजामत बनाई थी और वे उन के साथ ही ठहरते भी थे। लेकिन मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि यह व्यक्ति एक विशेष प्रकार का व्यक्ति था जिस के इखलाक की मिसाल हमें बहुत कम जगहों पर मिलती है। 70 सालों में शायद महेश बाबू ने 70 आदमियों के दिलों को भी नहीं दुखाया होगा और कोई भी, जो उन का प्रतिस्पर्धी हो, प्रतिपक्षी हो उस का यह कहने का मौका नहीं होता था कि उन्होंने उस के प्रति सदव्यवहार नहीं दिखाया हो। उन्होंने अपनी मुस्काहट कभी नहीं खोई, अपनी सहनशीलता कभी नहीं खोई। मुझे तो उनकी सहनशीलता की मिसाल वहीं और जगह मिलती नहीं है। वे हमारे बिहार के एक ऐसा नेता थे जिनको प्रायः प्रत्येक गांव को लोग जानते थे, प्रत्येक बालिग उनको जानता था और वे भी प्रायः प्रत्येक गांव को जानते थे। महेश बाबू अपने नाम के ही अनुरूप—महेश का नाम जैसा व्यक्त करता है बहुत सी चीजों में काजकूट पी जाते थे और दूसरे लोगों का उससे बचाव होता था। वे अपने को आगे रखकर खतरा ले सकते थे परन्तु दूसरों को बचाते थे। उनका जीवन जितना नियमित था वैसा नियमित जीवन मैं ने बहुत कम देखा है। घड़ी की सुई के मुताबिक वे काम करते थे। हमें इस बात का जरा भी अन्देश नहीं था कि ऐसा निर्गत जीवन इतनी जल्दी हमारे बीच से गुजर जाएगा

हालाँकि वे 70 साल के बाद गुजरे हैं। बहुत दिनों तक बिहार में उनका इकबाल वुलन्द रहा है और आगे भी रहेगा इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है। बहुत से बादल आते हैं और चले जाते हैं लेकिन जो उनके काम थे वे बराबर हमारे बीच में रहेगे। मैं तो परिवार के एक सदस्य की तरह से ही उनका था इसलिए मैं कोई औपचारिक रूप से उनके परिवार के प्रति संवेदन करने के लिए यहां पर खड़ा नहीं हुआ हूं। हम सभी प्रार्थना करते हैं कि उनकी आत्मा को भगवान चिरंशान्ति प्रदान करे और बिहार को बल दे कि दो बड़े नेता जो हमारे बीच से गुजर गए हैं और जैसी विपत्ति हमारे ऊपर आई है उसको धैर्य के साथ बिहार सहन कर सके।

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे (मंडसौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वैसे मृत्यु शरीर का एक अनिवार्य धर्म है फिर भी कुछ महात्माओं, महान आत्माओं या देश के बड़े लोगों की जब असमय में मृत्यु होती है तो वह खलने वाली दुखदाई और आघात पहुंचाने वाली होती है। उसी प्रकार से श्री चौधरी और श्री सिन्हा का देहावसान बड़ा कष्टदायी और आघात पहुंचाने वाला है। इस देश को आगे बढ़ाने में जिस प्रकार की उनकी सेवारें रहीं और इस देश की स्वतंत्रता में जिस प्रकार का उनका योगदान रहा वह छिपा नहीं है। मैं अपने दिल की ओर से और अपनी ओर से उन्हें श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करते हुए आपसे प्रार्थना करता हूं कि आप दुखी परिवारों तक हमारी संवेदनार्थ प्रेषित करने की कृपा करें।

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are sorry to hear about the demise of another old Gandhian, the stalwart of Bihar, Mr. Dharendra Kanta Lahiri Chaudhury. Sir, my party also joins the House in expressing our heartfelt condolences to the bereaved family.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Sir, I like to associate myself and my Party with

the sentiments expressed in the House and, I hope, Sir, you will convey our deep feelings on losing two of our previous colleagues, to the members of the bereaved families.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA (Maharajganj) : The generation of freedom fighters who fought with the Gandhian concept of non-violence is nearly passing away. These two great freedom fighters—Mahesh Babu and Shri Dharendra Kanta Lahiri Chaudhury were our colleagues in the freedom fight. I cannot forget their figures and I was shocked to learn about their demise from the papers. Mahesh Babu was one of the great leaders of Bihar and he was probably one of those people who were in the forefront in the Champaran satyagraha when Mahatma Gandhi went there. I have known him for about a generation and he was so healthy that I did not imagine that he would pass away so early. Please send my condolences to the bereaved families.

SHRIMATI M. GODFREY (Nominated Anglo-Indian) : Sir, although I do not know the deceased Members, on behalf of my group and myself I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by our Prime Minister and other Members of the House and I wish to convey to the bereaved families our deepest sympathies.

MR. SPEAKER : The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

*The Members then stood in silence
for a short while.*

— — —

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**Committee to Look into Wire Thefts and
Disruption of Rail Services in West
Bengal**

+

*1651. **SHRI K. MALLANNA :**
SHRI R. BALAKRISHNA PILLAI :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARCHA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether with a view to stopping the wire theft in West Bengal and also to

prevent disruption of Rail services in West Bengal, the Central Government are going to appoint a high powered Committee ; and

(b) if so, the terms of reference of the committee and the names of its members ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI K. MALLANNA : May I know what are the steps taken to put an end to these increasing unlawful activities on the railways to ensure the movement of essential goods from State to State ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : Several steps have been taken to stop these thefts. The Railway Protection Force has been alerted and the cooperation of the State Governments' police is also sought and obtained. If the House is interested, I can give the figures also. The police are taking very serious steps. In the month of May 1971 there were 23 cases of encounter on the Eastern Railway as a result of which 11 criminals were killed and an equal number injured. In the next month there were 20 armed encounters in which 11 criminals were killed and five injured. Up to July 14, 1971 there have been nine such encounters in which three criminals have been killed and an identical number injured. These people who come to steal come with arms and attack the police. There has been almost a regular warfare and in the last three months nearly 30 people have been shot dead and 17 RPF men have been wounded. Further, we have taken steps to arrest criminals as well as receivers of stolen property. So far 412 criminals and 12 receivers of stolen property have been detained under the West Bengal (Prevention of Violent Activities) Act. Because of these steps that we have taken, the crime is coming down. It may take a few more months for us to completely stop it.

SHRI K. MALLANNA : Mostly the stolen property receivers are encouraging these thefts and wagon breaking activities. May I know whether these stolen property receivers had been rounded up and what action has been taken against them ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : I have enumerated the figure. We have taken serious effective action not only against people who break wagons but also against receivers of stolen property.

**मुजफ्फरपुर होकर जाने वाली समस्तीपुर-
रक्सौल रेलवे लाइन की बड़ी लाइन
में बदलना**

*1653. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मुजफ्फरपुर हो कर जाने वाली समस्तीपुर-रक्सौल रेलवे लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में न बदलने के क्या कारण हैं विशेषकर जब कि दरभंगा होते हुए प्रस्तावित समस्तीपुर रक्सौल रेलवे लाइन को बड़ी रेलवे लाइन में बदलने में बहुत अधिक व्यय आयेगा ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : Survey Report for conversion of the Samastipur-Raxaul M. G. section into B. G. for both the alternative routes, *via* Muzaffarpur and *via* Darbhanga, are at present under examination.

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : अध्यक्ष जी, यह सवाल एक राजनीतिक सवाल बन गया है इस लिहाज से कि इसके पहले मुजफ्फरपुर के डिबी-ज्वाल हेडक्वार्टर को समस्तीपुर ले जाया जाये इस बात पर पोलिटिकल कारणों से मुख्य मंत्रियों के चलते प्रभाव पड़ा। और यह सवाल अभी भी पैदा हो चुका है जबकि मुजफ्फरपुर शहर त्रिहुत कमिश्नरी का सदर मुकाम है और बहुत बड़ा विजनेस सेन्टर है पूरे नार्थ बिहार में और इसके बाद भी जब सर्वे रिपोर्ट आपकी आ गई है जिसमें मुझे जानकारी है, इसमें बताया गया है कि समस्तीपुर से मुजफ्फरपुर होते हुए जाने वाली रेलवे लाइन अधिक एकोनामिक और उपयोगी होगी, मैं मन्त्री जी से जानन चाहूंगा क्या आपकी सर्वे रिपोर्ट में यह जो बताया गया है कि समस्तीपुर से मुजफ्फरपुर होकर बड़ी लाइन जो जायेगी वह अधिक एकोनामिक होगी—इस बात को आप कबूल

करेंगे या किन्हीं राजनीतिक कारणों से ही इस बात का निर्णय करेंगे ? यह बात मैं जानना चाहूंगा क्या सर्वे रिपोर्ट में यह बात बताई गई है कि मुजफ्फरपुर से समस्तीपुर जो रेलवे लाइन ले जाई जायेगी वह अधिक एकोनामिक होगी ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : I have no hesitation in admitting that the line from Samastipur *via* Muzaffarpur is more economical as compared to the other one *via* Darbhanga. But in the overall picture, it is neither a paying proposition. I assure the hon. Member that I am not subject to any political pressure nor is any such consideration weighing with me. I would like to inform the hon. Member that the real difficulty is one of money. Even where railway lines are desirable, as the hon. Member knows, there must be funds for the same. In the Plan, there is no money whatsoever for new lines and new conversions. That is why I have asked for Rs 250 crores. As and when we secure funds, this can be considered. Even though the Railway Board may decide that it is desirable to undertake a project, unless there is a budgetary provision, a Plan provision, it cannot be undertaken.

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : मेरे सवाल का मंत्री जी ने जवाब नहीं दिया। जब आप ने खुद कबूल किया है कि दरभंगा से जाने वाली लाइन की अपेक्षा मुजफ्फरपुर से जाने वाली बड़ी लाइन अधिक इकोनामिक होगी, और मनी की बात आप कर रहे हैं तो उस में प्रायरेटी होनी चाहिये मुजफ्फरपुर जाने वाली लाइन को, और साथ ही इस बात को भी आप ने कबूल कर लिया है कि किसी पोलिटिकल प्रेशर से काम नहीं करेंगे, तो इस मामले में कब तक कार्यवाही होने की सम्भावना है। या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्दर यह बड़ी लाइन बन जयेगी समस्तीपुर से मुजफ्फरपुर हो कर, या नहीं बनने वाली है ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : If my hon. friend wants a definite answer, it will be to his disadvantage. I will not be able to take it up during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : अभी माननीय सदस्य ने जो कहा कि पोलिटिकल प्रेशर की वजह से डिबीजनल हैडक्वार्टर समस्तीपुर ले जाया गया इस में कोई भी तथ्य नहीं है ।...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप प्रश्न पूछिये ।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : पोलिटिकल प्रेशर का कोई प्रश्न नहीं पैदा होता । क्योंकि यह देश का सब से घनी आबादी वाला इलाका है, 54 लाख की आबादी है और बड़ा स्ट्रेटेजिक एरिया है और कर्मशियल अन्डरटेकिंग्स का ख्याल रखते हुए अगर थोड़ा बहुत ज़्यादा भी करना पड़े तो इधर उधर ब्रौड गेज लाइन जानी चाहिये, क्या इसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय सोचेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो उन के प्रश्न का उत्तर दे रहे हैं, अपना प्रश्न नहीं पूछ रहे हैं ।

श्री एन. एन. पांडे : क्या मंत्री जी इस बात पर विचार करेंगे कि उन्होंने मीटर गेज को ब्रौड गेज में कनवर्ट करने के लिए कमेटी का निर्माण किया था जिस की रिपोर्ट 31 जुलाई तक आप के यहां आ गयी है और उस में उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार को मिलाने की बात है, और छोटी लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने की बात आप स्वीकार कर चुके हैं, तो उस रिपोर्ट के आधार पर आप कोई योजना बनाने जा रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो इस के बारे में न कह चुके हैं ।

SHRI N. N. PANDEY : A Committee was formed to convert the metre-gauge into broad-gauge and that Report has already come to the Railway Board. I wanted to know what action the Railway Minister is going to take on that Report. He has also replied to me by a letter.

MR. SPEAKER : If he has replied to it already, do you think the reply will be different now ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : You were pleased to observe that I have already answered that question. What the hon. Member really means is the survey technical reports. These reports by themselves will not result in a line being constructed. There must be money available.

**Development of Irrigation Potential
of River Basins in 24 Parganas,
West Bengal**

***1654. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plan for the development of irrigation potential of river basins as a whole in 24 Parganas in West Bengal ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). No proposals for any major or medium irrigation projects in 24 Parganas district have been received from the Government of West Bengal.

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR : Now that West Bengal is under President's rule, the affairs of irrigation may be conducted by the Central Irrigation Ministry.

On 5th August 1971 the Agriculture Minister said in a reply to my starred question No. 1607 that the research centre at Canning in 24 Parganas the 24 Parganas which conducts research on paddy cultivation in saline water, has found that the saline water of the 24 Parganas can be used for paddy cultivation after leaching the saline water with gypsum and with *dhincha*. That is why I want to know if the water of the rivers of the 24 Parganas can be used for paddy cultivation and what arrangements have been made by the hon Minister ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : As the hon. Member has said, the 24 Parganas is not suitable for any major or medium irrigation projects because the rivers there are in a saline condition and the only possible way of doing any irrigation in that area will be by small tanks and shallow tube

wells and deep tube wells, and that is being tried.

Whether the saline water can be used for agricultural purpose, I am afraid, I will not be able to answer. That has got to be answered by the Agriculture Minister.

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR : How many schemes of small irrigation are there for the 24 Parganas ?

DR. K. L. RAO : In the 24 Parganas the question is essentially of drainage and flood control and prevention of inundation. That is the most important work in that area and not so much of irrigation by the minor projects.

The hon. Member has asked about the number of small irrigation schemes. There are about 192 deep tube wells as well as 240 shallow tube wells constructed. A number of proposals have come in, not in my Ministry, but in the Ministry of Agriculture, for the construction of small minor tanks or small reservoirs. The main thing, as I submitted, is the drainage problem, to construct the drainage sluices and construct the drainages. The whole area has been divided into 33 basins and half the number have been completed or under construction and the other half is yet to be investigated.

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR : There is such difficulty, as mentioned by the Hon'ble Minister in the monsoon season. What about irrigation after that ?

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : I would like to know whether embankments of the rivers there are being constructed there every year and if so, whether a permanent policy would be taken so that the embankments may not be spoilt ?

DR. K. L. RAO : As the hon Member said, in that area there are a large number of rivers and small streams which have got to be protected against inundation by constructing embankments and in fact there are a large number of embankments, miles and miles of embankments. Every year they are breached because it is very difficult to maintain these embankments and lately there has been a scheme drawn up, a comprehensive scheme drawn up combining

a very large area, and we are trying to do protection in a big way, and that is under consideration of the technical people.

भारतीय रेलवे में खान-पान की नई प्रणाली

*1655 डा. लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे में खान-पान की नई प्रणाली आरम्भ की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक विद्यमान प्रणाली को बदलने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितने कर्मचारियों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

डा. लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने मूल प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए कहा है : "प्रश्न नहीं उठता" । लेकिन मैं उन की जनकारी के लिए बतलाना चाहूंगा कि रतलाम और कोटा डिविजन में रेलवे कैंटरिंग खान-पान का सिस्टम बदल दिया गया है तो क्या वह इस के बारे में पता लगायेंगे कि यह कब से हुआ है?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : The question is whether any new catering system has been introduced. Several Committees have examined the question of introducing several reforms. After coming into picture I have not taken any step to introduce any new system of catering. That is why I had to say, no.

डा. लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : मंत्री जी ने अभी कहा कि जब से उन्होंने इस मंत्रालय का कार्य-भार सम्हाला है तब से उन्होंने खानपान की कोई एक नई प्रणाली आरम्भ करने के लिए

कोई कदम नहीं उठाया है लेकिन जैसा मैंने बतलाया कि रेलवे कैंटरिंग का सिस्टम काफी बदल दिया गया है तो क्या उस के बारे में मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे अथवा अपने मौजूदा खानपान की प्रणाली को बदलने के बारे में सोच रहे हैं ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : There is no change in the system. There were some deficiencies and a committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Mr. Parimal Ghosh previously. This committee suggested certain measures and made certain recommendations. We have accepted these. These are being implemented.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Is the hon. Minister aware...

MR. SPEAKER : You are also to make out a supplementary out of nothing!

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : I get worried about the question of relevancy these days very much.

MR. SPEAKER : You are also a Chairman ; you should not speak like that.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Is the hon. Minister aware, whatever be the prevalent system of catering, that the food served in the Railways is pretty awful compared to the food that is served to us at a concessional rate here by the Railways ? This is a disgraceful state of affairs. May I know from the Minister whether he will do one of these two things, either bring down the quality of this food, give us the same food which is given to the common man, or give the common man the food which we get here ?

MR. SPEAKER : This question does not arise.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : I beg of you to see the seriousness of the question.

MR. SPEAKER : I beg of you to send a separate notice.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : The hon. Minister said the system of catering has not

changed. That is why I put that question. For lesser money we get better food. For higher amount the common man does not get good.

MR. SPEAKER : It cannot be helped. The hon. Member being a lawyer, I cannot help him, being the Speaker.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : This is a system which has not been changed. That is what the hon. Minister said. I want to know from the hon. Minister about the variation. We get some food here at lesser price, which is better food. The food that they give to the common man is not good food. For that they are charging more. Will we take appropriate steps to improve the food served by the Railways for the common man?

MR. SPEAKER : These are all general questions to be taken up at the time of discussion of the Demands for Railways.

I think, I may now pass on to the next question. Shri Joarder.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवायः अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे एक सप्लीमेंटरी पूछ लेने की इजाजत दे दी जाय। वह बहुत महत्व का मामला है और मैं सरकार का ध्यान आप के माध्यम से इस ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ और बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि क्या धांवली की जा रही है ... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आर्डर, आर्डर। यह क्या हो रहा है, आप सब बोल रहे हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवायः मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि काफी गड़बड़ चल रही है और सरकारी पैसे की बड़ी हानि हो रही है.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैंने अगला सवाल बुला लिया है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवायः अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस पर सवाल पूछने के लिए काफी देर से

खड़ा हो रहा हूँ इसलिए मुझे मौका दिया जाय।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा: इनके पीछे मैं भी पूछने के लिए खड़ा हूँ (व्यवधान).....

MR. SPEAKER : This will not go on record. Next question.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवायः **

Paper Mills in North Bengal

*1656. SHRI DINESH JOARDER :
SHRI R. P. DAS :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering any plan to establish few industries of a permanent nature in North Bengal ;

(b) whether Government have explored the possibility of establishment of Paper mills with the available raw materials viz., Bamboo and Saberi Grass in North Bengal ; and

(c) is so, the salient features of the scheme in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c). While that Ministry has no proposal at the moment to set up any specific industries in North Bengal, it is understood that the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation has programmes for setting up a Paper Mill and a Precision Watch Factory in North Bengal. Recently certain districts have been declared as backward for the purpose of concessional finance from financial institutions for industries started there. The districts

selected from West Bengal are Cooch-Bihar, Darjeeling, West Dinajpur, Malda, Midnapur, Purulia, Bankura and Murshidabad, the first four being in North Bengal. It is hoped that entrepreneurs and the State agencies for promotion of industries will take advantage of this facility for setting up industries there.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER : I have seen the statement of the hon. Minister. It is a very intelligent answer to avoid the responsibility of the Government itself. From the statement we find that the Central Government are not going to take any responsibility for setting up any industry in North Bengal, and that the West Bengal State Government have tried to set up a paper industry and a precision watch factory there with the help of private entrepreneurs. Most of the districts of North Bengal have been declared as backward districts. In view of the fact that this area produces large-scale raw materials like jute, leather, tea, mango, silk, bamboo wood etc., may I know whether the Central Government would themselves take the responsibility of setting up industries there to remove the regional imbalances and the backwardness of North Bengal?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHURY : The State by itself by setting up industry cannot remove the regional imbalances of all the areas. Of late, it has taken steps to remove the regional imbalances, as a result of which certain areas have been spotted out in the whole of India including North Bengal for concessional finance. Four districts of North Bengal come within the purview of this. One district of North Bengal, namely Purulia has been also made eligible.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER : Purulia is not in North Bengal.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHURY : All right, is Purulia is not there for concessional finance.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER : What is the difficulty in the Central Government taking the responsibility to set up the paper industry and precision watch factory as public sector enterprises in North Bengal?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHURY : So far as the paper industry is concerned, as I have said, the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation itself is thinking of setting up one. So far as the Government of India are concerned the hands of our corporation are full and we have not got sufficient funds for setting up any new paper mill.

SHRI B. K. DAS CHOWDHURY : In view of the hon. Minister's statement that the West Bengal Development Corporation has a programme for a paper mill and a precision watch factory in North Bengal, and the fact that according to the Planning Commission's targets fixed for total paper production in the country, the paper production is quite far below the mark, may I know whether Government will reconsider the decision and start a paper mill in North Bengal in the public sector?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHURY : It is true there is a shortage of paper. That is why we are setting up some projects in the public sector. We have allowed the expansion of the private mills and we have also given a number of letters of intent to set up paper plants.

So far as the paper industry in Bengal is concerned, it is a question of whether there is sufficient raw materials there or not. Most of the paper mills at the moment depend for their raw materials on Assam. Assam itself is going in a large way to set up its own paper mills, and there is an apprehension whether the existing mills in Bengal could be fed by the raw materials that are available in Bengal. Therefore, a survey has got to be made. That has not yet been made.

SHRI B. K. DAS CHOWDHURY : There is plenty of raw materials in North Bengal.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : In view of the fact that we have heard for a long time about regional imbalances having to be corrected and yet North Bengal, which is a backward area, has not received much of the benefit from governmental assistance, and considering also that if there is a planned effort to develop industries in North Bengal, the contiguous areas of Bihar

which are very backward would also benefit to corresponding extent, is the Minister in touch with the Planning Commission and other Ministries, the Ministry of Irrigation and Power in particular—because Dr. K. L. Rao has been very much in the picture in North Bengal matters—in order to have a concerted scheme and co-ordinated effort to bring about industrial development there ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHAUDHURY : As I have said, in order to remove regional imbalance we have declared certain districts as backward districts in order to help the industrialisation of these areas by giving certain concessions to private entrepreneurs. Over and above this, we have of late set up a higher power committee of Secretaries consisting of the Cabinet Secretary, the Industries Secretary, the Finance Secretary and the Adviser to the Prime Minister to go into the question of industrialisation of Bengal and the problems connected with industries there. I am sure this Committee will look into all these problems including the problems of North Bengal. I am myself also going to Calcutta on 20 August and want to have a high level discussion there and thereafter probably we will consider as to what further should be done in this matter.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Kindly make a visit to North Bengal also.

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के शयनयानों से पंखों का हटाया जाना

*1659. श्री महादीपक सिंह: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के शयनयानों से एक-एक पंखा हटा लेने के कारण आधे यात्रियों को पंखों की सुविधा से वंचित रहना पड़ता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF RILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) and (b). No Sir. There are some deficiency of fans in sleeper

coaches. This mainly due to thefts and pilferages. There is also inadequacy of indigenous capacity of production to meet such contingencies.

श्री महादीपक सिंह: अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि पंखों की कमी का मुख्य कारण उन की चोरी है। मैं आप के माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा क्यों है कि केवल स्लीपर कोच के पंखे ही निकाले जाते हैं और वह भी एक तरफ के, फर्स्ट और सेकेंड क्लास के पंखे नहीं निकाले जाते हैं? फिर चोर भी इतने जबर्दस्त कि कंडक्टर को भी उठा कर ले गये क्योंकि वहाँ पर कंडक्टर भी नहीं रहता है। चोर भी जब चोरी करने आते हैं तो थर्ड क्लास में चोरी करते हैं हालांकि चूँकि फर्स्ट और सेकेंड क्लास में कम लोग सफर करते हैं इस लिये उनको उन में चोरी करनी चाहिये। तो इस का क्या कारण है कि स्लीपर कोच में से ही पंखे चोरी जाते हैं और वह भी एक ही तरफ के ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : The hon. member is making a comparative assessment about thefts. It may not be a very correct way of putting things. I have admitted deficiencies. There is large-scale theft of railway property, as has been admitted. We are exerting ourselves to the extent possible to stop these thefts. I have myself seen in surprise inspection that articles have been stolen from most of the compartments, whether it is third class or first class. It is only in air-conditioned coaches, where there is always a permanent man to watch, that thefts are less. This is an unfortunate situation, and all of us have to do our very best to stop this. I will also exert my utmost to see that as many fans and other facilities as possible are replaced.

श्री महादीपक सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय ने उत्पादन क्षमता की जो कमी बतलाई है उस को पूरा करने के लिये उन्होंने कोई प्रशासकीय कार्रवाई की है या नहीं ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : The other day, the Railway Board wanted to place these articles with a particular person. But I said, "Decentralise this purchase." In fact, in Haryana and Punjab areas, so many small industries are producing these fans and other things, and I have decentralised even the purchase, so that they may readily be purchased in the market according to availability.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय : श्री टायर के अन्दर एक ही तकलीफ नहीं है। पंखों कि चोरों के साथ कंडक्टरों की कमी की भी काफी तकलीफ है। क्या यह बात सही है कि कुछ दिनों से श्री टायर कोचेज से कंडक्टरों को हटा कर अटेंडेंट कर दिये गये हैं? इस से यह तकलीफ है कि अटेंडेंट टिकट नहीं बना सकते और न लोगों को सीटें दे सकते हैं। जो लोग साढ़े चार रुपये देकर जगह लेना चाहते हैं उन को बड़ी दिक्कतें उठानी पड़ती हैं। उन को गार्ड के पास जाना पड़ता है। आप ने जो यह पद्धति कुछ ज़ोनो में लगाई है क्या उस को आप समाप्त करना चाहते हैं? क्या यह बात सही है कि इन डिब्बों में पानी की भी कोई ठीक व्यवस्था नहीं हो पाई है? उन में पानी ठीक से भरा जाय इस के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : That does not arise out of this question.

श्री रामदेव सिंह : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि रेलवे में बड़े पैमाने पर चोरियां हो रही हैं और उन के स्टेटमेंट से ऐसा जाहिर होता है कि वह इन चोरियों को रोकने के बारे में काफी सोचियस हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उन की छान बीन से यह पता चलता है कि रेलवे में जो चोरियां होती हैं उन में 90 फी सदी चोरियों का सम्बन्ध स्वयम् रेलवे विभाग के मुलाजिमों से होता है, जो कि चोरियों में शरीक होते हैं?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : Sir, I am inclined to agree to some extent with the hon. Member. It may be that some railway employees are in league with these operations of theft. I have issued strict instructions to see that there is no theft. Only this morning I called the Director of Vigilance and the I G of Police and all those people, and I have asked them to issue a circular so that the responsibility might be fixed even in each zone.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या यह बात सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में यार्डों से ही पंखों की चोरियां होती हैं, चलने के वक्त नहीं? अगर यह बात सच है तो यार्डों के अन्दर चोरियां न हों इस के लिये क्या आप ने कोई खास व्यवस्था की है? और अगर नहीं की है, तो क्या करने का विचार रखते हैं?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : Yes, Sir; in the yards, we post the Railway Protection Force people, and also there is patrolling. Many of these things have been introduced.

Incidents of Wagon breaking on Eastern Railway.

* 1660. **SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYA :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of incidents of wagon breaking on the Eastern Railway year-wise during the last two years;

(b) the value of property lost, destroyed or stolen through wagon breaking in the Eastern Railway, year-wise, during the last two years;

(c) the causes of decrease or increase in the incidents of wagon breaking; and

(d) whether some of the officers of the Railway Protection Force are suspected to be aiding and abetting such anti-social activities?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) :

- (a) 1969 = 431 Nos.
1970 = 638 Nos.
1971 = 315 Nos.

(upto 30th June)

- (b) 1969 = Rs. 524556/-
1970 = Rs. 1275646/-
1971 = Rs. 600162/-

(upto 30th June)

(c) The increase is due to deteriorating law and order position.

(d) A few such cases have come to notice.

SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA:

In view of the fact that the wagon-breakers are marked criminals and so it is not possible for them to dispose of the stolen goods very easily, I would like to know if there are some big men behind them in these nefarious operations, and if so, what steps has the Government taken so far to lay hands on them?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : In the whole history of the railway administration, no step of the kind I have taken has been taken till now. I have already enumerated the figures. In the last three months, so many people have been shot dead, and 424 people have been arrested, including the receivers of stolen property. If over and above this there are any other receivers of stolen property or bad people, I would request him to pass on the names to me.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : How many big men behind these pilferages have been caught and punished, including officials? That is his question.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : I will not be able to mention the names just now. As I said, in all sincerity I request you to give me the names of those very big people, and you will see what I do.

SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA:
The theft of overhead copper wires, brass

bearings and mild steel brake beams has become a common feature in the railways. This affects not only the movement of the wagons, but it also involves a great loss of railway property. Is the Minister aware that in some big cities, particularly Bombay, there is a big market selling these stolen goods, and if so, will the Government undertake investigations by a high level body or by the CBI into this matter?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : All this is being done, and that is why they have been able to trace so many people and arrest them.

DR. SARADISH ROY : Day before yesterday a news item appeared in the *Jugantar* that in the bungalow of a Superintendent of Police certain stolen railway articles were found, but no steps have been taken so far. The Superintendent of Police has not even been transferred. Will the Minister clarify the position?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : It has not come to my notice. I will look into it. Meanwhile my hon. friend may pass on to me whatever information and papers he has got. I will take action.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI
Regarding wagon-breaking incidents in the Eastern Railway, may I know whether the Minister is ready to order an immediate probe by a high level enquiry committee, particularly in the Sealdah Division railway siding and the Sealdah South railway siding, so that the wagon-breakers and also the political party behind them may be exposed?

MR. SPEAKER : Because he brought in the newspapers, he is encouraged by that.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :
I am relating a fact.

MR. SPEAKER : There are a hundred and one facts which may not be within the scope of this. I see very often that because I am silent you go out of the scope. You should not do it. Are you waiting for the translation, or you do not want to reply?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : You were, giving the answer as well as I could do

A high-powered committee will not be able to mend these matters. I am sure the House knows that the action we are now taking is so serious that such action has never been taken before in the railways.

Wagon Shortage for Saw Mills and Timber Industries in Kottayam

*1661. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a shortage of wagons due to which the Saw Mills and Timber Industries in Kottayam are suffering great losses and there is likelihood of the industries being closed down ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to provide wagons in that area ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Timber sizes, shooks and planks are offered for despatch and loaded at Kottayam station. Merchants normally insist on the supply of covered wagons for clearance of this traffic. Planks and shooks are also offered for despatch at other stations on the Erankulam—Kottayam—Quilon section. Most of the demands registered at Kottayam and other stations are for destinations South of Kalyan and Byculia, movement to which points has to be regulated due to limited clearance capacity over the Poona-Bombay Ghat sections, and release capacity at Byculia.

2. Within the above physical limitations, efforts have been made to maximise despatches of timber sizes, shooks and planks from Kottayam station. During the period 1st January to 29th July, 71, 8 wagons were loaded with timber sizes and 569 wagons with shooks and planks from Kottayam. On 29.7.1971, while no demands were pending for timber sizes at Kottayam, only about 45 demands for shooks and planks, most of which are for destinations South of Kalyan and Byculia were awaiting clearance at Kottayam.

SHRI VARKEY GEORGE : May I know whether the hon. minister has received a memorandum from the Saw Mill and Timber Industries Association of Kerala

stating that many saw mills and timber industries in Kerala are likely to be closed down due to shortage of wagons and if so, the steps he has taken on this representation ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : I have received the representation and we are doing our best. The hon. member knows that for these commodities, wagons are allotted on quota basis. To Bombay there is a little bottleneck because it is a ghat section. We cannot allow any number of wagons for these low priority commodities. Under the existing circumstances, I assure him that I will do my very best to see that more wagons are given. But to complain that factories themselves are likely to be closed down is an exaggerated way of making demands.

SHRI VARKEY GEORGE : In view of the shortage of wagons in India, what are the steps being taken to increase the production of wagons in our country ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : That is a different question. Nevertheless, I would like to say that there is no shortage of wagons. I have been repeatedly saying that it is the movement that is being hampered because of criminal activities in the north-eastern and northern region.

Setting up of Tanneries in North Bengal

*1663. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the business people of North Bengal are earning a lot by supplying raw leather from North Bengal to other parts of the country ;

(b) whether Government are considering any plan to establish few Tanneries in North Bengal and thereby provide jobs to the local youths ; and

(c) if so, the time by which these tanneries will be established ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) :

(a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Govt. of India have no such proposals.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : In view of the large stock of raw leather in North Bengal and the suitable climate, there, I would like to know whether the Government is going to give priority for the setting up of tanneries in North Bengal, thus providing employment to the unemployed, which is a serious problem ?

SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA : We do not propose to set up any public sector industry so far as tanneries are concerned in North Bengal. But so far as small-scale industries and cottage industries are concerned, we are trying to help them and provide some employment to the people there.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER : I want to put a supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER : He says, information is being collected.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER : The minister said that small scale industries and cottage industries with leather are proposed to be patronised by the Central Government in North-Bengal. But from the raw leather that is being supplied from North Bengal, big houses like Bata Shoe Company and others are earning a lot of money. With the help of that raw material a big leather products manufacturing industry can be set up there.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question.

Small Car Projects in Private Sector

*1665. **SHRI C. CHITTIBABU :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased state :

(a) whether the two small car projects in the private sector for which licences were issued last year will be restricted largely to assembly ; and

(b) whether the components for these cars produced in automobile ancillary units

require capital imports for producing these components ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The schemes of the parties to whom letters of intent had been granted last year for the manufacture of passenger cars envisage not only assembly of cars but also manufacture of a number of components with in the plant itself.

(b) A large number of undertakings are already manufacturing automobile ancillary items in the country. Letters of intents have also recently been issued to large number of parties for the setting up of new industrial units for the manufacture of automobile ancillaries for catering to the requirements of original equipment needed by the manufacture of cars, commercial vehicles, jeeps etc. and the replacement market. Generally, these units will require some imported capital goods, though a few of them may require only indigenous machinery.

SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister tell us the names of the parties to whom letters of intent have been issued ? May I also know whether a proto-type has been submitted for examination by a firm from Madras and, if so, what is the reaction of government ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : The two parties are Shri Sanjay Gandhi of New Delhi and Shri Madan Mohan Rao of Madras. Shri Sanjay Gandhi has already produced a proto-type. So far as Shri Madan Mohan Rao is concerned, he has not yet produced any proto-type.

SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : What has happened to the request of the Chief Minister of Madras to the Prime Minister to take up a small car project in Tamilnadu ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : All the Chief Ministers, barring probably the Chief Minister of Nagaland, have requested the Government of India to set up

the Public Sector car project in their respective states. These will be considered when we actually decide and take into consideration the report.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Employment of Deputationists Against Certain Posts Under Damodar Valley Corporation

*1652. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any policy decision taken formally by the highest authorities in the Damodar Valley Corporation that against certain posts, deputationists are to be employed.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission are not applicable to the Damodar Valley Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) to (c) . The Damodar Valley Corporation has been set up under the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948 for the unified development of the Damodar Valley Region in the States of West Bengal and Bihar. In the implementation of its main functions relating to irrigation, flood control and power development, the Corporation has to work in close liaison with the two State Governments of Bihar and West Bengal. Because of this special character of the Damodar Valley Corporation which distinguishes it from public sector enterprises of the Government of India, the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission regarding permanent absorption of personnel on deputation are not applicable. Apart from the Chairman, the General Manager and the Financial Adviser who are appointed by the Government of India under the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, there are only 15 officers on deputation who perform functions generally involving close collaboration with the appropriate Departments of the Governments of West Bengal and Bihar and provide the required expertise not otherwise available from the Corporation's own cadre.

Insects Found in Railway Hospital Food

1657. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the report "Insects Found in Hospital Food" appearing in the "Patriot" on 16th July, 1971 ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government for improving the conditions in the Northern Railway Divisional Hospital in Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The occurrence of some insects (woevils) in the cooked Chana served to patients was an isolated case. As soon as it was detected, the cooked stuff was withdrawn. In order to avoid recurrence of this nature, instructions have been issued to the Divisional Hospital, Delhi to buy cereals from Super Bazar so as to ensure standard quality of supply.

The other allegations made in the report are not correct. The conditions obtaining in the hospital in regard to supply of good food, vegetables and milk, sanitary conditions, availability of surgical equipments, X-Ray and Pathological laboratory facilities have been quite satisfactory. As this hospital is in an old building where all modern amenities cannot be provided, it has been decided to shift all beds of this unit to an annex of the Central Hospital, New Delhi which is now under construction.

Linking up Sutlej and Beas Rivers

*1658. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) how long it will take to complete the linking up of the rivers Sutlej and Beas ; and

(b) which are the States to be benefited by the water and power supply from this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) As per present schedule the waters of the Beas are likely to be diverted into Sutlej by December, 1973.

(b) The participating States of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan are to be benefited by this scheme.

Provision of Telephone facility in running Trains

*1662. SHRI K. C. PANDEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a necessity for providing telephone facilities in the Air-conditioned and First class coaches, and in Dining cars, brake-vans and the Engines ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to provide this facility in all important trains ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) There is no necessity for such facilities.

(b) Does not arise.

Old steamers running between Mahendru Ghat and Paleza Ghat in Bihar

*1664. SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether steamers running between Mahendru Ghat and Paleza Ghat in Bihar have fulfilled their terms prescribed for their service at the time of purchase of the steamers ;

(b) if so, whether these steamers are old and are causing constant trouble in performing satisfactory service especially in the rainy season ; and

(c) whether the steamer Yamuna creates trouble while running in the river and sometimes the passengers are stranded in the river for the whole night and sometimes for four or five hours due to the trouble in the steamer ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Steamers were originally purchased for general ferry service across the Ganga and not specifically for any one point. They are rendering satisfactory service since the time of purchase.

(b) The normal estimated life of these steamers is 35 years. Since these three crafts were purchased in 1950, they have only expended three fifth of their life. Sometimes at the height of the rainy season river crossings take longer. The crafts sometimes get into trouble in service.

(c) Performance of the Steamer Yamuna is on the whole satisfactory. This steamer ran into difficulty, took longer time to cross the river, on 3 or 4 occasions during the monsoon this year. This was on account of high floods, strong current and cyclonic weather, etc. and not due to age or condition of the steamer.

Electricity generated by Damodar Valley Corporation and distributed to West Bengal and Bihar

*1666. SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of electricity generated by Damodar Valley Corporation at present and the names of the units where electricity is generated together with the quantum thereof ;

(b) the ratio in which West Bengal and Bihar are supplied electricity by Damodar Valley Corporation ; and

(c) whether the Central Government have received any memorandum from the Bihar Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) to (c). The Damodar Valley Corporation during 1970-71 generated 4003 million units of electricity in its units located at Bokaro Durgapur, Chandrapura, Tilaiya, Maithon

and Panchet. The generation power Station-wise is :—

	<i>MKWH</i>
Bokaro	1160
Duagapur	1157
Chandrapura	1414
Tilaiya	13
Maithon	126
Panchet	133

54.4% was sold to Bihar, 42.4% to West Bengal and the remaining 3.2% to U. P. In respect of supplies of electricity from Damodar Valley Corporation to these States, no memorandum has been received by this Ministry from the Government of Bihar.

Clearance from Central Water and Power Commission for Irrigation Project of Orissa

*1667. **SHRI D. K. PANDA :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER

be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Water and Power Commission has given clearance to all the irrigation projects received from the Government of Orissa during the years 1970 and 1971 ;

(b) the names of such irrigation projects given clearance to ;

(c) the names of the project which are not yet given clearance and the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the time that would be taken for giving clearance to those Projects ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) to (d). The names of six irrigation schemes received from the Government of Orissa in 1970 and 1971, the date of receipt of each, estimated cost, benefits and the present position are indicated below :—

Project	Date of receipt in CW&PC	Estimated cost Rs. lakhs	Proposed annual irrigation Acres	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1. Saipala Project- earth dam on Ong river (tributary of Mahanadi) in Kalahandi District.	19.12.1970	111.66	10,200	Comments have been sent to State on 5.7.1971. Their rep- lies are awaited.
2. Kala Project- Earth Dam on Kala river (tributary of Sunai) in Mayurbhanj District.	25.3.1971	196.76	18,000	Comments have been sent to State on 9.6.1971. Their rep- lies are awaited.

1	2	3	4	5
3. Sunder Project-Earth Dam on Sunder river (tributary of Tel) in Kala-handi district.	27.3.1971	160.48	14,000	Comments have been sent to State on 30.6.1971. Their replies are awaited.
4. Dadraghati Project rockfill dam on 27.3.1971 Gam-bharia Jori Nala (tributary of Brahmini) in Dbenkanal District.	27.3.1971	139.05	12,135	Comments have been sent to State on 5.7.1971. Their replies are awaited.
5. One Project-weir across Ong river (tributary of Mahanadi) in Sambalpur District.	2.4.1971	289.82	61,000	Comments have been sent to State on 9.6.1971. Their replies are awaited.
6. Dumberbahal Project Dam across Ong (Tributary of Mahanadi) in Sambalpur District.	13.7.1971	139.30	10,500	The scheme is under examination.

Further processing of the Projects and sanction will be taken up after receipt of replies from the State.

Absorption of Howrah-Amra and Howrah Sheakhala Light Railway, Employees into Indian Railways

*1668. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that not even a single employee of the Martin Burn Light Railways of Howrah-Amra and Howrah-Sheakhala lines has been absorbed in jobs on the Indian Railways after repeated assurances of the Railway Minister ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same ; and

(c) the time by which the employees will be absorbed ?

THE MINISTER FOR RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (c). There have been some difficulties about the absorption of such employees on the Eastern and South Eastern Railways because of the opposition of recognised unions and of casual labour awaiting appointment to regular posts. It has now been decided that all such employees may be screened by the Eastern Railway and those found fit sent to different railways except South Eastern and Northeast Frontier

Railways. The railway concerned will then make efforts to appoint them in suitable posts.

The Eastern Railway have made arrangements for the screening of the employees concerned and this work will commence shortly. At this stage, it is not possible to indicate when the employees concerned will be finally absorbed but every effort will be made to complete the work as soon as possible.

Extension of Western Railway Lines from Baroda to Chhota Udaipur upto Indore Madhya Pradesh

*1669. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was a proposal under the consideration of Government to extend the Western Railway lines from Baroda to Chhota Udaipur upto Indore in Madhya Pradesh so that the vast undeveloped areas of Chhota Udaipur and of Madhya Pradesh be developed in the industrial and agricultural sphere ;

(b) whether a survey in this regard was undertaken earlier ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not extending this line so far and when it is likely to be done ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) There is no traffic justification, nor are the funds available for the purpose.

Survey for Industrial Potential in India

*1670. SHRI B. V. NAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether areas of industrial potential in the country have been identified through a thorough scientific survey ;

(b) if so, which are those areas ; and

(c) if not, whether a survey on lines referred to in part (a) above will be undertaken ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) to (c). Surveying the industrial potential of the country is a continuing process. It has been done in large measure by various authorities from time to time in different parts of the country and will continue to be done in increasing depth and sophistication. However, no single agency has been entrusted with the specific task of undertaking a scientific survey of the industrial potential of the entire country. The Central and State Governments and various agencies under their control have from time to time got techno-economic and other industrial surveys carried out in various parts of the country. For instance, State Industrial Development Corporations, DCSSI, N.I.D.C., N.C.A.E.R. etc. have undertaken area surveys pertaining to particular projects. The Industrial Development Bank of India has, in association with other public financing institutions, recently undertaken surveys of the industrial potential of different backward regions of the country. This study covers the infrastructure, facilities available, supply of raw materials and market prospects. Survey reports have already been submitted in respect of Assam, Bihar, J and K and Tripura. This process is continuing.

डीजल इंजनों की मांग और उत्पादन

* 1671. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में इस समय डीजल इंजनों की वार्षिक मांग और उत्पादन कितना है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : चौथी योजना (1969-70 से 1973-74) के दौरान भारतीय रेलों के लिए डीजल रेलइंजनों की कुल मांग इस प्रकार है :—

(क) बड़ी मुख्य लाइन ...	370
(ख) बड़ी लाइन शंटर ...	133
(ग) मोटर मुख्य लाइन ...	180
(घ) छोटी मुख्य लाइन ...	30

2—डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना, वाराणसी और चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना, चित्तरंजन का उत्पादन-कार्यक्रम इस प्रकार है :—

डीजल रेल-इंजन कारखाने का वार्षिक उत्पादन-कार्यक्रम

वर्ष	बड़ी लाइन	मीटर लाइन	जोड़
1969-70	58	24	82
1970-71	57	11	68
1971-72	65	40	105
1972-73	90	45	135
1973-74	100	60	160
जोड़	370	180	550

चित्तरंजन रेल-इंजन कारखाने का वार्षिक उत्पादन-कार्यक्रम

वर्ष	बड़ी लाइन शंटर	छोटी मुख्य लाइन	जोड़
1969-70	31	—	31
1970-71	35	5	40
1971-72	48	5	53
1972-73	55	—	55
1973-74	60	—	60
जोड़	229	10	239

पश्चिम बंगाल में कार्य कर रहे केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठान

*1672. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिम बंगाल में इस समय कौन-कौन से केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठान कार्य कर रहे हैं;

(ख) वित्तीय वर्ष 1971-72 में वहां स्थापित किये जाने वाले केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों के नाम क्या हैं, और वे किन-किन स्थानों पर स्थापित किये जायेंगे;

(ग) उनकी स्थापना पर कितना खर्च आयेंगा और सरकार इस संबंध में कितनी धन-राशि खर्च करेगी ; और

(घ) उन प्रतिष्ठानों को स्थापित करने का काम कब आरम्भ किया जायेगा और उसके कब तक पूरा होने की सम्भावना है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री (श्री मोइनुल हक चौधरी) : (क) से (घ). पश्चिम बंगाल में इस समय कार्य कर रहे केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों के नाम के साथ-साथ प्रत्येक पहली-दूसरी तथा तीसरी योजना की अवधि में किये गये विनियोजन को बताने वाला विवरण संलग्न है। विवरण में अन्य बातों के साथ चतुर्थ पंच-वर्षीय योजना में होने वाली प्रस्तावित परिव्यय भी दिया गया है।

विवरण

योजना का नाम	स्थापना स्थल	पहली योजना पर विनियो-जन	दूसरी योजना पर विनियो-जन	तीसरी योजना पर विनियोजन	तीनों योजनाओं में कुल किया गया विनियोजन	1966-69 में विनियोजन	1951-69 में व्यय
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
दुर्गापुर इस्पात (संयंत्र प्रथम चरण का विस्तार शामिल है)	दुर्गापुर	—	178.7	68.0	246.7	70.00	316.70
एलाय स्टील प्लांट	—	—	—	33.3	33.3	—	33.30
नेशनल इंस्ट्रूमेंट्स कलकत्ता (आपथैल्मिक ग्लास परियोजना दुर्गापुर समेत)	कलकत्ता	1.00	0.4	1.8	3.2	3.38	6.58
चित्ररंजन लोको-मोटिव	चित्ररंजन	3.6	1.8	**	5.4	—	5.40
हिन्दुस्तान केबल्स (विस्तार समेत)	रूपनारायणपुर	1.3	0.8	3.3	5.4	2.20	7.60
माइनिंग एण्ड एलाइड मशीनरी प्रोजेक्ट	दुर्गापुर	—	1.2	28.0	29.2	51.52	80.72
दुर्गापुर फर्टि-लाइजर	दुर्गापुर	—	—	0.6	0.6	15.09	15.09
हल्दिया रिफाइनरी	हल्दिया	—	—	—	—	—	—
योग	योग	5.9	182.9	135.0	323.8	142.19	465.99
							111.14

**ट्रान्सपोर्ट सेक्टर को स्थानान्तरित किया गया

नोट :— चौथी योजना पर विषय में हल्दिया उर्वरक की व्यवस्था शामिल नहीं है। चौथी योजना में 262 करोड़ रु. की व्यवस्था अतिरिक्त उर्वरक क्षमता के लिये की गई है (हल्दिया सहित)।

Scheme to Change Course of Jamuna in Delhi

*1673. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposals before Government to take up a scheme for changing the course of river Jamuna in Delhi ;

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the estimated expenditure ; and

(c) the decision of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) to (c). The course of the Yamuna river in Delhi territory is fixed by a number of control structures consisting of barrages bridges and therefore it is not possible to change it. The Delhi Administration have, however, proposed a scheme for training the river within Delhi territory by dredging with the object of making it flow along a desired channel specially during non monsoon period. The object is (1) to maintain a channel in a suitable alignment upstream of Wazirabad Barrage to prevent erosion of flood banks ; (2) to maintain a channel in front of the ghats between Wazirabad barrage and old railway bridge and (3) to improve the channel conditions in front of the Yamuna Barrage. The scheme provides for the procurement of two dredgers and their operation for a period of three years. It is estimated to cost Rs. 34 lakhs. The scheme has been examined by the Central Water and Power Commission and is being recommended to the Planning Commission for approval.

केंद्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण और केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत आयोग के विलय का प्रस्ताव

* 1674 श्री राम रतन शर्मा :
श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

क्या सिचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में बिजली की प्रभावी और अपेक्षाकृत श्रेष्ठ प्रबंध हेतु 'केन्द्रीय बिजली

प्राधिकरण' और 'केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत आयोग' का विलय कर एक समेकित संगठन बनाने संबंधी कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रस्ताव की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और उस पर कितनी राशि व्यय की जाएगी ?

सिचाई और विद्युत मंत्री (डा. के. एल. राव) : (क) और (ख). जी, हां। देश में विद्युत संसाधनों के प्रबन्ध में सुधार करने तथा इसको प्रभावशाली बनाने के उद्देश्य से, केन्द्रीय बिजली प्राधिकरण और केन्द्रीय जल और विद्युत आयोग (विद्युत स्कंध) के पुनर्गठन और/या एक विद्युत-जनन बोर्ड स्थापित करना आदि कई संभाव्यताएं विचाराधीन हैं। इसके सभी पहलुओं की जांच करने के लिए एक उच्चाधिकार-प्राप्त समिति स्थापित की जा रही है।

Scheme to Divert water from Krishna river to Buckingham Canal in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu

*1675. SHRI BHUVARAHAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme under consideration to divert the excess water from Krishna river to the Buckingham canal for agricultural purposes both in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu ;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been made in this regard ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) No such scheme has been received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) and (c). Many projects for development of Krishna waters are under implementation and many more are contemplated by

the basin States of Maharashtra, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh, and the likelihood of any surplus waters being available in the Krishna for diversion to other regions is remote.

खण्डवा (जिला पूर्वी निमार) में हैं। इन परियोजनानाओं के लिए मध्य प्रदेश को स्वीकृत की गई राशियां निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

मध्य प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उद्योग के विकास के लिए स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं	वर्ष	दी गई केन्द्रीय सहायता (रु. लाखों में)
	1962-63	0.19
	1963-64	2.87
* 1676. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :	1964-65	18.96
	1965-66	21.29
(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों के विकास के लिए कुछ परियोजनायें स्वीकृत की हैं और उन्हें राज्यों को भेजा है ; और	1966-67	16.81
	1967-68	14.91
	1968-69	8.23
	1969-70	6.90
	1970-71	5.82
		—
		95.98
		—

(ख) यदि हां, तो मध्य प्रदेश में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए जिलावार और उद्योगवार कितनी राशि मंजूर की गई है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री (श्री मोहनलाल हक चौधरी) : (क) 1962 से सारे देश में 49 ग्रामीण औद्योगिक परियोजनाएं कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं। हाल ही में आन्ध्र प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश, गुजरात और मैसूर और हरियाणा में 5 अतिरिक्त परियोजनाओं की स्थापना के लिए सहमति दी गई है।

(ख) भारत सरकार परियोजना क्षेत्रों में योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को अनुदान और ऋण स्वीकृत करती है। भारत सरकार द्वारा निधियों का आवंटन क्षेत्रवार या उद्योग वार नहीं किया जाता।

मध्य प्रदेश में चार ग्रामीण औद्योगिक परियोजना भिलाई (जिला दुर्ग) भिण्ड (जिला भिण्ड) सरगुजा (जिला अम्बिकापुर) और

Extension of Operation of Chetak Express to Udaipur from Delhi Railway Station

*1677. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH—KOTAH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to extend the operation of Chetak Express to Udaipur from Delhi Railway Station instead of Delhi Sarai Rohilla ; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. For want of requisite terminal facilities at Delhi Main station it is operationally not feasible to deal with Chetak Express at this station.

Rehabilitation of Oustees from Pong Dam, Himachal Pradesh

*1678. SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased

to state:

(a) whether he gave an assurance in Lok Sabha in March, 1970 that the outlets from Pong Dam (Himachal Pradesh) would be rehabilitated before water is compounded in the Dam; and

(b) whether the assurance has been carried out; and if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No water is proposed to be impounded behind the partially completed dam. The river water is flowing down freely through the five tunnels. However during floods if the discharge is more than the capacity of the tunnels, the level upstream rises temporarily for a short duration only.

Lands and properties in most of the Tikhas which are likely to be affected by submergence even temporarily have already been acquired and compensation paid. Rehabilitation programme of oustees in Rajasthan is also in progress.

Completion of Farakka Barrage Project

***1679. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the recent affairs of Bangla Desh, his Ministry propose to undertake an emergent programme to complete the work of Farakka Barrage Project in this year; and

(b) if not, how long the delay would be continued?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) and (b). There is such proposal, nor is it practicable to complete the Project this year. It is expected to be completed by June, 1973.

Jaldhaka Hydrel-Project

***1680. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have improved the working condition of the Jaldhaka Hydrel-Project and the present capacity to generate electrical power ;

(b) whether the scheme of Jaldhaka Hydrel-Project has been fully commissioned into service and if not, when its full utilisation is expected to be available and the reasons for the delay ;

(c) the total amount sanctioned for the said scheme and the amount spent so far and whether any further amount will be required to complete the scheme ; and

(d) the reasons for heavy expenditure on the scheme for exceeding the estimated level ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) The Civil Engineering works for improving the working of the power station as well as the augmentation of the installed generating capacity are under execution.

(b) Two generating units of 9 MW each were commissioned in March and June, 1967. The third unit of 9 MW is under erection and is expected to be completed in the next three months. The barrage spillway construction has been completed up to the crest height. Gates are being erected. The work on the non-over flow section is in progress. The balance works on the barrage such as erection of the gates for the 4th and 5th spillway bays and earth embankment on the left flank are expected to be completed during the current year. Natural hazards such as frequent floods as in July, 1964 and October, 1968 necessitated reconstruction of three mile approach road to barrage, the construction of additional two spillways at barrage, protection works to power house etc., thus delaying the completion of the project.

(c) The expenditure incurred upto the end of 1969-70 on the Jaldhaka Hydrel

Project was Rs. 13.17 crores. The estimated further requirements for completing the works is Rs. 1.67 crores.

(d) The project was sanctioned in 1958 and the increase in cost is due to (i) increase in costs of materials, labour and equipment; (ii) increase in scope of the project from 2 units of 9 MW to 3 units of 9 MW and civil works for the 4th unit; (iii) Labour troubles; (iv) Damages due to floods in 1964 and in 1968 to the approach roads and some structures.

Salt Scarcity in Assam

7375. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some traders who were allotted salt from Assam did not lift their quota at the proper time which was one of the causes of salt scarcity in Assam; and

(b) if so, the steps taken against those traders ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) and (b). Owing to the influx of refugees from Bangla Desh, some shortage of salt was felt in the recent months in Assam, and at the instance of the Government of Assam, the Railway Board allowed movement of 6495 tonnes of salt (equivalent to 433 wagons) from the West Coast under priority traffic, as a special case. However, upto the end of July, 1971, the traders moved only 3165 tonnes of salt (equivalent to 211 wagons) mainly due to the inadequate supply of covered wagons. The Government of Assam has been requested to direct its nominees to obtain their requirements of salt from Calcutta. In the circumstances, the question of taking steps against these traders does not arise.

Supply of salt to Assam and Meghalaya

7376. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the salt allotted to Assam and Meghalaya is mainly from Calcutta

depot and is of very inferior quality but the price is higher than that of western coast and Joypur depot :

(b) whether Assam Government has been pressing for a long time for supply of sufficient quantity of Western Coast and Joypur salt together with allotment of wagons for transportation of the salt from Western Coast to Assam; and

(c) what is the difference in price of salt from Calcutta Zone and salt from Western zones ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) Under the Zonal Scheme for distribution of salt, North-Eastern Regions, including Assam and Meghalaya, are to obtain their requirements of salt from Calcutta. Salt which is transported to Calcutta by ship for this purpose from the West Coast and Tuticorin is *not* of inferior quality, although its price is slightly higher than the price of salt obtained from the West Coast and Rajasthan by the all-rail route, on account of higher transportation charges.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The difference is about Rs. 25/- per tonne.

Expenditure incurred and Man-Power and Man-Hour lost in digging work at Kanpur Yard

7377. SHRI AZIZ IMAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a pit dug out by Assistant Engineer, Kanpur for purpose of Sewage in West end of Kanpur Yard ;

(b) what is the amount of expenditure and requisite man-power and man-hours in this digging ;

(c) whether this pit construction has been closed after a lapse of a fortnight or so ;

(d) what is the amount of expenditure and requisite man-power and man-hours in its closing ; and

(e) the actions taken against the officers responsible for such construction and closing resulting in wasteful expenditure ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 1020 ; 340 man-days.

(c) No.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Yard at Chunar

7378. SHRI AZIZ IMAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a yard constructed at Chunar ;

(b) whether this yard has been rendered useless now-a-days and the officer who has saved the maintenance expenditure on it awarded ;

(c) whether there has been any objection by the Government Audit in connection with Chunar Yard construction ; if so, what ; and

(d) whether the officers who got this yard of Chunar planned and constructed, have been found guilty of defective planning and wasteful expenditure and if so, the action proposed or taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Expenditure on Construction of Juhi Yard

7379. SHRI AZIZ IMAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a yard recently constructed in Juhi at a cost of about Rs. 28 lakhs with a further expenditure for its maintenance ;

(b) whether initially a sum of Rs. 23 lakhs was got sanctioned for the

construction of this yard and Rs. 5 lakhs through additional demand ;

(c) whether there has been any objection by the Government Audit against this construction recently ; if so, what ;

(d) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken against the responsible officers ; and

(e) the steps being taken to avoid such wasteful expenditure in future ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

मध्य प्रदेश में बिजली की आवश्यकता

7380. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या सिंचाई और बिजुत मंत्री यह बराने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में बिजली की आवश्यकता के बारे में हाल में कोई अनुमान लगाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कितनी बिजली की आवश्यकता होगी और कितनी बिजली सप्लाई किये जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(घ) क्या मांग और सप्लाई में कोई अन्तर है और यदि हां, तो कमी को पूरा करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

सिंचाई और बिजुत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बैजनाथ कुरील) : (क) जी, हां । मध्य प्रदेश में बिजुत की आवश्यकताओं का पुनरवलोकन, राज्य अधिकारियों के साथ सलाह करके, हाल ही में किया गया है ।

(ख) और (ग). 1971-72 1972-73 और 1973-74 के वर्षों के लिए अनुमानित अधिकतम भार और उपलब्ध बिजली निम्नलिखित है :—

	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
अधिकतम भार-मैगावाट	520	600	680
प्रतिष्ठापित उत्पादन क्षमता मैगावाट	766	800	800

(घ) 1971-72 में 90 मैगावाट और 1972-73 में 20 मैगावाट तक की वेशी और 1973-74 में लगभग 85 मैगावाट तक की कमी होने की प्रत्याशा है।

300 मैगावाट के कोरवा तापविद्युत केन्द्र की क्षमता का एक 120 मैगावाट के यूनिट द्वारा क्षमता बढ़ाने की स्कीम स्वीकृत हो गई है। सहवर्ती राजस्थान विद्युत प्रणाली के साथ समेकित प्रचालन से राज्य सरकार बिजली की कमी को कुछ दूर कर सकेगी।

Demonstration by Ex-Casual Labourers of Panskura-Haldia Railway Line

7381. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) how many casual labourers were allowed to work in the construction of the Panskura-Haldia Railway line since its inception ;

(b) how many are at present working in the line ;

(e) whether a good number of ex-casual labourers are holding demonstrations at the Panskura Railway Station every now and then ;

(d) whether there is any Union of workers there ; and

(e) if so, whether they were asked to settle the matter with the administration about resettlement ex-casual labourers ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) the number of casual labourers engaged on the Project vary from day to day. However, the maximum casual labourers engaged on this Project in recent years were about 2,500 daily.

(b) 2488.

(c) There are demonstrations by casual labour. It is difficult to distinguish ex-casual labour from others.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

Passenger Trains on Panskura-Haldia Line

7382. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) when the passenger trains are expected to run on the Panskura-Haldia line ; and

(b) the number of goods trains which run on this line ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Not yet decided.

(b) 2 trains containing construction material for Haldia Dock Project and Indian Oil Corporation Refinery Project and one departmental train run between Panskura and Durgachak. The portion from Durgachak to Haldia is still under construction.

Bridges over Level Crossings on Panskura-Haldia Line

7383. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the level crossings on the Panskura-Haldia line are well protected ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to build bridges at those level crossings ; and

(c) if so, how many and where ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Yes, at three level crossings. The one on Kukrahati-Geokhali Road has already been constructed. Two more are to be constructed, one on the Tam-luk-Panskura Road and another on the Tam-luk-Norghat Road.

Manned Stations on Panskura-Haldia Line

7384. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of stations which have been fully manned on the Panskura-Haldia line ; and

(b) when goods will be booked from intermediate stations ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) None.

(b) The section from Panskura to Durgachak has already been opened for moving construction materials for the Haldia Dock Project and I. O. C. Refinery Project. The entire line is expected to be opened to goods traffic by June, 1972.

Digging of upper part of Brahmaputra by Dredgers

7385. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a scheme for digging of upper part of Brahmaputra by dredgers ; and

(b) if so, the action taken to implement the scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). There is a proposal to undertake

dredging at selected points along the Brahmaputra river on an experimental basis to determine its usefulness as an anti-erosion measure. In this connection, orders for two suction cutter dredgers have been placed and the dredgers are expected to be delivered at Gauhati in middle of 1972.

Amount sanctioned for Development of Diphu station of Northeast Frontier Railway

7386. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount sanctioned for development of Diphu station of Northeast Frontier Railway during the years 1968 to 1971, year-wise ; and

(b) the amount actually spent during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Nil.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

Amount sanctioned for Rural Electrification of Assam

7387. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the amount of money allotted to Assam State during the Fourth Five Year Plan period for Rural Electrification Schemes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : An outlay of Rs. 10.88 crores has been made in the State Fourth Five Year Plan for rural electrification schemes in Assam. In addition, the Rural Electrification Corporation which has been set up in the Central Sector would provide additive finances for schemes of State Electricity Boards including Assam. So far the Corporation has sanctioned Rs. 226.82 lakhs for 4 schemes in Assam envisaging electrification of 331 villages and energisation of 329 pumpsets.

पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में मध्य प्रदेश की
सप्लाई की गई बिजली

उद्देश्यों के लिये अधिक विद्युत सप्लाई की
जायेगी।

7388. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :
क्या सिंचाई विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

इस समय राज्य में कृषि उपभोक्ताओं की
सप्लाई की जाने वाली विद्युत की दरों में कमी
करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(क) पिछली तीनों पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं
में योजना वार मध्य प्रदेश को कितनी विजली
सप्लाई की गई है;

मध्य प्रदेश में सिंचाई परियोजनाएँ

(ख) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में मध्य
प्रदेश के किन जिलों अथवा क्षेत्रों में विजली
लगाये जाने का प्रस्ताव है; और

7389. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या
सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार चौथी पंच-
वर्षीय योजना में कृषि प्रयोजनों हेतु अधिक
विजली सप्लाई करने तथा दरों को कम करने
का है ?

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में इस समय कितनी
बहुप्रयोजनीय तथा मुख्य सिंचाई परियोज-
नाओं को चुना गया है जिनकी केंद्रीय सहायता
मिल रही है;

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री
(श्री बैजनाथ कुरील) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में
विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता की मात्रा में जो वृद्धि
हुई है वह योजना-वार इस प्रकार है-प्रथम
योजना के दौरान 18000 किलावाट, दूसरी
योजना के दौरान 124000 किलोवाट तथा
तीसरी योजना के दौरान 82000
किलोवाट।

(ख) वे किस-किस स्थान पर स्थित हैं
और पिछले तीन वर्षों में प्रत्येक परियोजना को
अलग-अलग कितनी केंद्रीय सहायता दी
गई है;

(ग) चतुर्थ योजना के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश
के तेंतालिस के तेंतालिस जिलों को ग्राम विद्यु-
तीकरण एवं लिफ्ट सिंचाई स्कीमों के अंतर्गत
लाया जा रहा है।

(ग) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में मध्य
प्रदेश में कितनी नई सिंचाई परियोजनाओं को
आरंभ करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(घ) प्रत्येक परियोजना पर कितना व्यय
होने की सम्भावना है ?

(ग) चतुर्थ योजना में विद्युतीकरण के
कार्यक्रम में राज्य के तेंतालिस के तेंतालिस
जिलों में बिखरी हुई 6500 बस्तियों का
विद्युतीकरण और एक लाख कृषि पम्प-सेटों
का उर्जन सम्मिलित है। इस प्रकार कृषि

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री
(श्री बैजनाथ कुरील) : (क) और (ख).
केंद्रीय सहायता, राज्यों की सारी योजनाओं के
लिए इकट्ठी दी जाती है न कि केवल पृथक
सिंचाई परियोजना के लिए मध्य प्रदेश का
योजना परिव्यय और केंद्रीय सहायता, 1966-
69, 1969-70 और 1970-71 की योजनाओं

में निम्नलिखित रूप से है :—

वर्ष	कुल योजना परिव्यय (सभी सेक्टर) (करोड़ रुपयों में)	केंद्रीय सहायता	वृहत् तथा मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाओं पर राज्य सरकारों द्वारा परिव्यय
1966-69	172.6	141.9	20.5
1969-70	49.1	46.7	7.9
1970-71	67.2	47.6	12.1
1971-72	90.46	52.4	16.8(प्रस्तावित)

(ग) और (घ). मध्यप्रदेश को चतुर्थ योजना में सम्मिलित करने के लिए अब तक योजना आयोग द्वारा स्वीकृत नई स्कीमें और परिव्यय नीचे दिए गए हैं :—

परिव्यय

(लाख रुपये)

स्कीम का नाम	अनुमानित लागत	1969-70	1970-71 (प्रत्याशित)	1971-72 (प्रस्तावित)
1. बगूर	71.74	—	—	—
2. पुतकानाला	63.53	—	2.00	5.50
3. जामनीबांध	61.26	—	—	—
4. मयाना ताल	51.40	—	—	—
5. कुंवपुर	98.83	—	2.00	5.50

Double Railway Line from Panipat/Sonepat to Delhi

7390. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of daily passengers are travelling from Panipat/Sonepat to Delhi and are put to innumerable troubles because of the operation of single Railway line ;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to operate double railway line from Panipat/Sonepat to Delhi ; and

(c) the time by when it will be operated ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHIYA) : (a) No, Sir. There are sufficient number of passenger trains to cater for the traffic.

(b) and (c). The traffic survey for considering the proposal for doubling of the single line section between Subzimandi-Sonepat-Panipat-Ambala is in progress. A decision on the proposal would be taken after receipt of the survey report and its examination.

Passengers of Barwadih-Gomoh Line facing problems in getting Trains at Mughal Sarai Junction on Eastern Railway

7391. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether passengers of Barwadih-Gomoh line are facing acute problems in getting trains at Mughalsarai Junction on Eastern Railway which is very much crowded ; and

(b) if so, whether there is any scheme under Government's consideration to operate Express Trains between Gomoh and Chopan via Garhwa Road to remove the inconvenience being caused to the passengers ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) No such scheme is under consideration at present.

Loading of Goods from stations between Meral and Bhavanathpur Railway stations in Palamau District (Bihar)

7392. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of expenditure and revenue on a metre gauge operating between Meral and Bhavanathpur Railway Stations in Palamau District (Bihar) ;

(b) whether local people are not permitted to load goods and if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether Government propose to permit local people to load goods as it would be profitable to Government ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (c). As the siding belongs to the Bokaro Steel Plant, this information is not available. It is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Final Settlement of dues of retired Railway Employees (Northern Railway)

7393. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain amount of settlement dues of Railway employees retired on Northern Railway in 1968 were held up in order to recover the arrears of house rent for the Railway quarters occupied by them ;

(b) whether the increase in house rent from 1st October, 1963 was not brought to the notice of employees ; and

(c) what decision the Railway Board has taken in the matter and the reasons why there is delay of over 4 years to refund the amounts withheld by Northern Railway ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The staff were informed through Northern Railway Extraordinary Gazette Notification dated 7.10.1963.

(c) Board's decision is not required in the matter. The Railway Administration is, however, being asked to decide the matter without further delay.

Appointment of Principals for Educational Institutions run by Railways

7394. SHRI AMBESH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry runs Intermediate Colleges, Higher Secondary Schools and High Schools ; and

(b) if so, the procedure of appointment of the Principals for the above institutions ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes, a few such institutions are run by the Zonal Railways.

(b) Recruitment Rules for the Recently upgraded posts of Principals/Headmasters are under examination in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission. Meanwhile, certain temporary adhoc appointments of senior members of the staff as Principals/Headmasters have been made.

बिहार में हरिहरपुर और कालीगांव के बीच खिरोही नदी पर 'स्लूइस' पुल का निर्माण

7395. श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के दरभंगा जिले में मुरिया गांव के निकट हरिहरपुर और कालीगांव के बीच खिरोही नदी पर एक 'स्लूइस' पुल के निर्माण के बारे में अन्तिम रूप से निर्णय कर लिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पुल पर किस तारीख से कार्य आरंभ होने की संभावना है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के कारण क्या है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बैजनाथ कुरील) : (क) से (ग). बिहार सरकार ने हरिहरपुर और कालीगांव के बीच और मुरेठा गांवों के निकट नालियाँ (स्लूइस) बनाकर खिरोही नदी के प्रवाह से सिंचाई व्यवस्था की व्यवहार्यता के संबंध में निश्चय करने के लिए गत वर्ष जल वैज्ञानिक प्रेषण कराये और ये प्रेक्षण इस वर्ष भी किये जा रहे हैं। इस संबंध में कोई अंतिम निर्णय अनुसंधान कार्य के पूर्ण होने के बाद ही लिया जा सकता है।

Observation of Protest Day by Engineers of C. W. and P. C.

7396. SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the engineers of the Central Water and Power Commission recently observed a protest day to express their resentment over non implementation of the recommendations of the Bhagwantham Committee ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not implementing the recommendations made by the said Committee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and The engineers of the CW and PC recently (b), observed a protest day against non-implementation of certain recommendations of the Bhagavantham Committee pertaining to their service conditions and career prospects. Action on these recommendations was initiated quite some time back. Since they involve issues of wider implications concerning personnel matters and have financial implications, final decision thereon is likely to take some more time and in some cases recommendations of the Third Pay Commission have also to be awaited.

Manned level crossing at Korichirai between Murukkumpuzha and Kaniyapuram (Southern Railway) in Kerala)

7397. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation to the necessity of a manned level crossing at Karichirai between Murukkumpuzha and Kaniyapuram in Kerala ; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken so far ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). Request from Kerala State Government has been received by the Southern Railway for provision of a new manned level crossing at Km. 807/13-14 at Pallipuram-Karichara Road between Murukkumpuzha and Kaniyapuram stations. The State Government has been requested to deposit Rs. 2,000 for preparation of plans and estimates as required under the extant procedure. Further action will be taken by the Railway on receipt of this amount.

Representation from Railway Porters Association Trichur

7398. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation from Railway Porters Association, Trichur, for the monthly wage of Rs. 50 and other leave facilities ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to meet the demand so far ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) A representation was received from Trichur Railway Porters Union, requesting *inter-alia* for fixing monthly wage of Rs. 50 for each licensed porter. There is no mention of leave facilities in the representation.

(b) Since licensed porters are not Railway employees, the question of fixing

their wages or granting them leave does not arise.

Facilities at Varkala Station on Southern Railway

7399. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government are aware that there are no facilities at Varkala Railway Station on the Southern Railway, which is a pilgrim centre;

(b) whether any representation has been received to construct a new Railway Station at Varkala ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Varkala station has already been provided with the following amenities, which are considered adequate for the present level of passenger traffic offering there : (i) Passenger latrines (ii) Waiting hall, (iii) Passenger shelter, (iv) Raised platform of which a 6' strip is sheltered, (v) Modern type spacious new waiting hall measuring 63'x 18' (vi) Upper class waiting rooms, 20' x 12' for Gents and 12' x 12' for Ladies, (vii) a fenced circulating area in front of the station building with a taxi stand and a park.

(b) Yes.

(c) Since the present building with a sound condition and is provided with the requisite amenities, the question of constructing a new station building, does not arise.

Inclusion of Cuddapah District in backward area for development

7400. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Cuddapah, a backward and chronically drought affected District of Rayalaseema area, Andhra Pradesh has not been included in the list of those Districts eligible for cheap credit facilities for industrial development, if so, the reasons therefor ;

(d) whether any representation has been made by Andhra Pradesh Government and other people's representatives for its inclusion ;

(c) whether it is also assured that the points made by them for inclusion would be borne in mind at the time of taking a decision ; and

(d) if so, the decision arrived at ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) to (d). The Planning Commission in consultation with the State Government and the Central Ministries concerned has recently included Cuddapah in the list of backward districts thereby making industries to be started there eligible for concessional finance from financial institutions.

Incidents of Robberies in Trains on South-Eastern Railway

7402. SHRI ARJUN SETHI :

SHRI S. S. MOHAPATRA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of incidents of robberies in trains occurred on the South Eastern Railway during the last three years, year-wise ;

(b) whether enquiries were made into these incidents and, if so, the results thereof ;

(c) in how many cases (with percentage) it was found that the Railway employees had a hand in such robberies ;

(d) the action taken against those Railway employees ; and

(e) the preventive steps taken to reduce collusion of Railway employees in such incidents ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIA) : (a) During the years 1968, 1969 and 1970, 3, 3 and 10 cases respectively were reported.

(b) Yes. In course of enquiries recoveries of stolen properties with arrests made were as below :

	1968	1969	1970
(i) Value of properties stolen (Rs.)	1,125	328	36,093
(ii) Value of properties recovered	(Rs.) Nil	Nil	791
(iii) No. of persons arrested :	9	3	22
(c) Nil.			
(d) and (e). Do not arise.			

Plan for dispersal of Industries outside Calcutta by Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India Ltd. and West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation

7403. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Industrial Reconstruction Corporation is working in cooperation with the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation ; and

(b) whether these Corporations are making any joint plan for dispersal of industries outside Calcutta Metropolitan Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) and (b). The Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India works in close co-operation with Banks and Financial Institutions. No joint plan for dispersal of industries outside Calcutta Metropolitan Area has been drawn up. The Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India is for the present concentrating its efforts on the revival and rehabilitation of closed and sick industrial units which is the task specifically assigned to it.

Progress of Agro-based Industries.

7404. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the progress of Agro-based industries in each State during the last three years ; and

(b) the impact of these industries on the employment situation and industrial production in each State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) and (b). Data received from 7 States and 8 Union Territories is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—873/71] Information in respect of other States and Union Territories will be collected and placed on the Table of the House.

Development of Small Scale Industries in Rural Areas by Engineers

7405. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Forty-Fourth Annual General meeting of the Institution of Engineers at Delhi was addressed by the Prime Minister in which she has urged the engineers to work for the development of small scale industries in rural areas ; and

(b) if so, whether she has agreed to give all opportunities to engineers in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Prime Minister had stated that "opportunities are not given ; opportunities are made and taken and it is for the young engineers to have the courage, the determination and the perseverance which is needed to attract an opportunity and to make the best use of it when it comes".

Incidents of Looting in Passenger and Goods Trains and at Railway Stations in Jhansi Division

7406. DR. GOVIND DAS RICHHA-RIYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of incidents of looting that took place in Passenger and Goods Trains and at Railway stations in Jhansi Division from January, 1969 to May, 1971 together with brief description thereof ;

(b) the loss of Railway and private property suffered as a result thereof ;

(c) the number of Railway employees who suffered loss of property and the number of those who were injured in the said incidents ;

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for the safety of the passengers and the employees ; and

(e) whether Government proposed to set up a Committee consisting of representatives of the public and railway and police officials to go into this problem and suggest remedial measures ; if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) The number of incidents of looting of passenger and goods trains reported during the period from January 1969 to May 1971 is two and one respectively. Brief description of each case is given in the attached statement.

(b) The loss of property suffered in regard to Railway property is Rs. 500/- approx. Loss of public property is also Rs. 500/- approx.

(c) No railway employee suffered loss of property but one Guard and one Rakshak of the Railway protection Force sustained injuries.

(d) To the extent possible, night passenger and goods trains are escorted by Government Railway Police and Railway protection Force. Plain clothed men are deputed to keep strict vigilance over railway criminals. Close liaison is being maintained with the State Police.

(e) No.

Statement

1. On 2. 11. 1970 some miscreants entered in 3rd class compartment of 523/Dn. passenger train at Orchha station and looted passenger's property worth Rs. 500/- consisting of cash, watch, books and woolen cloths and fled away by pulling the alarm chain at Outer Signal of Orchha station. Government Railway Police, Satna registered the case under section 395 IPC which is under investigation. Neither arrest nor recovery of any property has been made so far.

2. On 28. 2. 1971 the Guard of 357/Dn. Passenger train was stabbed and thrown out of brakevan at 'B' cabin of Bijoli station and the miscreants fled away after making unsuccessful attempt to loot cash from the cash safe kept in Brakevan. Government Railway police, Jhansi registered the case under section 393/308 and 324 IPC. Four out-siders were arrested and the case against them is pending in the court.

3. On 14. 2. 1971 N/30 goods train was attacked by criminals at Birlanagar station. They removed 7 bags bajra worth Rs. 500/-. Railway Protection Force staff rushed to the spot when the miscreants ran away after a scuffle with one Rakshak who received some minor injuries. Civil Police, Maharaj-pura registered the case under section 353 and 307 IPC. No arrest has been made so far.

**Enquiry Commission to Inquire into
Complaints about Jaldhaka Hydel
Project, North Bengal**

7407. SHRI DINESH JOARDER : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Enquiry Commission set up by the West Bengal Government to enquire into the complaints about the Jaldhaka Hydel Project of North Bengal have found the Central Water and Power Commission and the Member (Design) incharge responsible for wasting public fund and for the failure of the Project ;

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken by Government against the officials concerned ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) No, Sir, the Commission did not hold any single authority or single officer responsible in this regard.

(b) and (c). Does not arise. The Commission report has not yet been examined by the State Government. The Government of India was also not consulted at the time of appointment of the Commission. It is, therefore, felt that a high power Committee could have to review the report of the Commission before Government of India can come to any conclusion.

Increase in Coal Price

7408. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the demand of the coal industry for increase in coal price has been rejected by the Bureau of Industrial Cost and Prices ;

(b) whether the said Bureau had suggested a cut in coal price ;

(c) whether Government have examined the report of the said Bureau ; and

(d) if so, the decision taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) The Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices, while not accepting the demand for a general increase in the price of coal, has recommended some increases wherever considered due.

(b) The Bureau has also suggested some reduction in the prices of certain grades of coal.

(c) Yes.

(d) The Bureau's recommendations in respect of price increases have been accepted. In other cases, Government have decided that existing prices should continue.

**पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर समस्तीपुर रेलवे
स्टेशन की सहकारी समिति के
लिए फल बेचने का ठेका**

7409. श्री राम भगत पासवाल : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिनांक 10 मार्च, 1969 को पंजीकृत पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर समस्तीपुर रेलवे स्टेशन की सहकारी समिति ने रेलवे अधिकारियों से फल बेचने के लिए ठेका प्राप्त करने के हेतु मांग की थी तथा रियायती दरों की पेशकश की थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त समिति को फलों का ठेका न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) और (ख). समस्तीपुरी स्टेशन पर फल बेचने का ठेका पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे वेंडिंग और कंटेनर सहकारी समिति लिमिटेड समस्तीपुर को आवंटित कर दिया गया है।

**Operational Efficiencies in Tarapore and
Rana Pratap Sagar Atomic
Power Stations**

7410. SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether nuclear Power Stations at Tarapore and Rana Pratap Sagar will have better operational efficiencies with base-loads and not with peak-loads ;

(b) whether Government will interlink Tarapore and Rana Pratap Sagar Atomic Stations by regional EHT line connecting Udaipur and Ahmedabad to ensure base-load for both of the above nuclear Stations ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government have taken or propose to take in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The feasibility of constructing a 220 KV single circuit line between Debari (Udaipur) in Rajasthan and Naroda (Ahmedabad) in Gujarat which will serve as an inter-regional link has been accepted by Government. This line will besides permitting mutual exchange of power by the Western and Northern Regional Power Systems will incidentally help ensure optimum utilisation of power from both Tarapore and Rajasthan Atomic Power Projects.

(c) The State Governments of Rajasthan and Gujarat have been asked to prepare and submit project reports and estimates for the works. These States have also been authorised to take up the preliminary works on the line.

**Unutilised Capacity in Zinc Oxide
Industry**

7411. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a large unutilised capacity in the zinc oxide industry ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure full utilisation of the existing capacity in the industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) and (b). As Zinc Oxide is being substituted by Titanium Dioxide in some of the consumer industries, there has been fall in demand for this item and consequently there is under utilisation of existing capacity in this industry.

(c) The manufacturers are trying to enter the export market to ensure full utilisation of the existing capacity.

**Closure of Engineering Factories in West
Bengal, Bihar and Tamil Nadu due
to Shortage of Raw Materials**

7412. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of INDUS-

TRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Engineering Factories—both big and small in West Bengal, Bihar and Tamil Nadu are on the point of closure due to the shortage of raw material ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to improve the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). There is a general shortage of certain categories of steel which has affected production in engineering industries in both large and small scale sectors throughout the country.

The policy for import of various categories of steel are spelt out in Appendix 41 of Import Trade Control Policy book. Such of these categories as are not available indigenously are freely allowed for import. In case of restricted and banned categories of steel, allocation to firms are made by the Joint Plant Committee on the recommendation of Steel Priority Committee which meets once in a quarter. The allocation of Steel made by Joint Plant Committee is uniform for all States in the country. If after examining the restricted categories, it is observed that there is a gap to be met by imports, sponsoring authorities make up the gap upto the extent to 100% of the registered capacity in the case of non-priority units and 125% in the case of priority units.

Vacancies of class IV employees in Howrah Division (Eastern Railway)

7413. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a large number of vacancies of Class IV in the Loco, Mechanical and Traffic Departments in Howrah Division, Eastern Railway ;

(b) whether any representation has been given to the authorities by the employees to fill up the vacancies by absorbing the casual and temporary workmen against these vacant posts ; and

(c) if so, the action taken by his Ministry in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (c). Substitute / casual labourers are working against existing vacancies in Class IV on regular scales of pay. They are being considered for absorption against existing and future vacancies for which purpose they are being called to appear before Screening Committees.

Representations regarding their seniority are examined, as and when, they are received.

Complaint against Railway Officials by Secretary, Dhanbad Citizen Committee

7414. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received a complaint from the Secretary, Dhanbad Citizen Committee regarding nefarious activities and corruptions by one Railway Officer and Senior Subordinate of Dhanbad Division in Eastern Railway ; and

(b) if so, what are the allegations and the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes. A complaint was received by the Eastern Railway Administration.

(b) Allegations were made against a Gazetted Officer, and a non-gazetted employee working in the Dhanbad Division of the Eastern Railway. The allegations against the Gazetted Officer related to accumulation of large sum of money by corrupt practices, grant of undue facilities to some big collieries for supplying empty wagons on consideration and his prolonged stay on Dhanbad Division. Against the non-gazetted railway employee, the allegations were that he was earning huge money per month from loco stores, he had allowed some cleaners on monetary consideration to draw pay even though they were not doing any railway work, he had utilised

some staff for doing personal work and he had engaged less number of departmental labour than provided for, for the work of ash handling contract at Dhanbad, deriving monetary benefit therefrom. It has been referred to Vigilance Department.

**Booking of wagons from Tetulmari
Private siding**

7415. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a written order in the month of May or June, 1971 was given by the Divisional Operating Superintendent, Dhanbad to Station Master, Sijua to book eight wagons daily from Tetulmari Private Siding by a fictitious Trading Agency; and

(b) whether the Station Master, Sijua and some others have been suspended and if so, the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) On an application from M/s. Bharat Trading Agency, permission was granted by the Divisional Operating Superintendent, Dhanbad for despatch of C. Shale, Stone and Fire-bricks in wagon loads from Tetulmari No. 1 Siding at Sijua at the rate of 8 wagons per day provided the party undertook to abide by the Railway Rules governing such movements. This was a permission to use an Assisted Siding by a party other than the holder of the Siding. There was no order for booking of any wagons as such.

(b) Yes. Suspension is in connection with cases detected of coal being loaded into wagons against indents for stone and other commodities. The case is still under investigation by Vigilance Organisation.

**Sanction of Hydro-Electric projects in
West Bengal**

7416. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether new Hydro-Electric Projects in West Bengal have not been sanctioned; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b) The West Bengal State authorities have submitted project reports covering the following three Hydro-electric projects:

- (i) Jaldhaka Stage I Extension envisaging installation of three generating units of 9 MW.
- (ii) Jaldhaka Stage II envisaging installation of two units of 4 MW.
- (iii) Rinchington Micro Hydel Scheme with an installed capacity of 2 MW; comprising two units of 0.5 MW and one unit of 1 MW.

As regards item (i), the State authorities have been requested to furnish revised estimate based on actual tenders, as the scheme is in advance stage of construction.

With regard to items (ii) and (iii), the scheme reports have been examined by the Central Water and Power Commission and the comments thereon have been sent to the State Authorities. After the replies from the project authorities are received and examined, these scheme reports would be placed before the Advisory Committee for their consideration.

**भांसी डिविज़न में यात्री और माल गाड़ियों में
लूट-पाट की घटनायें**

7417. डा० गोविन्ददास रिछारिया: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) भांसी डिविज़न में गत दो वर्षों में यात्री और माल गाड़ियों में लूट-पाट की कितनी घटनायें हुईं और उनके कारण कितने रेल कर्मचारियों को तकलीफ हुई और उनको कितनी हानि हुई; और

(ख) ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया): (क) अगस्त, 1969 से जुलाई, 1971

तक की अवधि में सवारी और माल गाड़ियों को लूटने की जितनी घटनाओं की रिपोर्ट मिली है उनकी संख्या क्रमशः 3 और 1 है। किसी रेल कर्मचारी को सम्पत्ति की क्षति नहीं पहुंची लेकिन एक गाड़ और रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के एक रक्षक को चोटें आयीं।

(ख) जहां तक सम्भव होता है सवारी/माल गाड़ियों में सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस/रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के सशस्त्र गारद के पहरे की व्यवस्था की जाती है। रेल अपराधियों की गतिविधियों पर नज़र रखने के लिये सादी पोशाक में कर्मचारियों को तेनात किया जाता है।

भांसी डिविज़न में "कैस आफिसों" और रेलवे डाक-सेवा में कम पाई गई रोकड़

7418. डा. गोविन्दबास रिछारियः क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में भांसी डिविज़न में "कैस आफिसों" और रेलवे डाक सेवा में कम रोकड़ पाई जाने की कितनी घटनायें हुई ; और

(ख) ऐसी घटनाओं की जांच करने और उन्हें रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) रोकड़ कार्यालय, मंलासी में रोकड़ कमी होने से सम्बन्धित 13 घटनाओं की रिपोर्ट मिली है। रेल-डाक सेवा रेलवे की रोकड़ नहीं ले जाती।

(ख) सभी मामलों की रिपोर्ट, पुलिस को कर दी गयी है जिसने उनकी जांच-पड़ताल की है। विभागीय जांच के लिए भी आदेश दिये गये हैं और जिम्मेदार ठहराये गये कर्मचारियों

के विरुद्ध अनुशासनिक कार्रवाई आरंभ कर दी गयी है। क्षेत्रीय रोकड़ कार्यालय, भांसी में सुरक्षा के प्रबन्ध और अधिक कड़े किये जा रहे हैं।

आम चुनाव, 1972

7419. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंहः क्या विधि और न्याय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष 1972 में किन-किन, राज्यों में आम चुनाव होंगे ; और

(ख) क्या अन्य राज्यों के साथ राष्ट्रपति शासन के अधीन राज्यों में भी चुनाव कराये जायेंगे ?

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी) : (क) नई विधान सभाएं गठित करने के लिए आम चुनाव 1972 में निम्नलिखित राज्यों में होने को हैं :

आन्ध्र प्रदेश

आसाम

हिमाचल प्रदेश

जम्मू और कश्मीर

महाराष्ट्र

राजस्थान

(ख) पूर्वोक्त राज्यों में से किसी में या उन राज्यों में जहां राष्ट्रपति का शासन है आम चुनाव कराने के समय के बारे में कोई फैसला अभी तक नहीं किया गया है।

Disqualifications of persons from contesting Elections convicted under the untouchability (offences) Act

7420. SHRI K. MALLANNA :
SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL :
SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY :

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is under consideration of Government to amend the Representation of the People Act for disqualifying persons convicted of an offence under Untouchability Act from contesting elections to the State Legislatures or Parliament ;

(b) whether Centre is not satisfied with the steps taken by the States for the eradication of untouchability despite its reminders ; and

(c) if so, what alternate steps Government propose to take ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise. However, it may be stated that the working of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 is reviewed periodically. On basis of reviews so far made certain suggestions for amending this Act with a view to giving more teeth to the penal provisions are being considered.

Issue of licences for wire netting

7421. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity in tonnes of wire netting for which licences were issued during the last six months ; and

(b) whether the licencees had fulfilled all the terms and conditions specified in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) Wire netting industry is not covered under the First Schedule to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 and as such no industrial licence was issued nor was any new unit taken on the books of the DGTD for the manufacture of this item during the last six months.

(b) Does not arise.

Vegetable Dihydration factories with Bulgarian Collaboration

7422. SHRI BHUVARAHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of places in the country where vegetable dihydration factories have been started with the collaboration of Bulgarian Government State-wise ;

(b) the amount of assistance (both financial and machinery) given by the Bulgarian Government for this purpose ; and

(c) the terms and conditions of the assistance ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) One unit in Ghaziabad in the State of Uttar Pradesh has been started for dehydration of vegetables, onion etc. and the machinery is imported from Bulgaria under the Indo-Bulgarian agreement.

(b) Rs. 9.21 lakhs has been provided for the above scheme, which represents 85% of the *f.o.b.* value of the contract signed with Bulgarian Suppliers.

(c) The terms and conditions under the Bulgarian Credit Agreement are as under :—

(i) Two down payments each of 7.5% of the *f.o.b.* value of the contract ;

(ii) 85% of the *f.o.b.* value payable in 9 equal annual instalments commencing one year

after shipment of last essential shipment ;

(iii) Rate of interest 3% on outstanding balances ; and

(iv) Freight and insurance will be covered under the Trade and payments Agreement,

Shortage of Heavy Engineering Tools and Machinery in Loktak Multipurpose Project Manipur

7423. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the progress of construction of Loktak Multipurpose project in Manipur is going to be hampered owing to the non-availability of heavy engineering tools and machinery ;

(b) if so, the reasons for not supplying the required tools and machinery in time ;

(c) whether the purchases of the tools and machineries are done outside the purview of the Ministry of Steel and Mines ; and

(d) if so, the names of firms from whom the purchases are being made ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The project is under the control of Ministry of Irrigation and Power. The purchase of Tools and machinery is a continuing process. The procurement is normally done through the Director-General of Supplies and Disposals (Ministry of Supply) or direct by the Chief Engineer of the project, as per prescribed procedures. There is no fixed list of firms from whom purchases have to be made.

Wood-based Industry in North-Eastern Region

7424. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have explored the possibility of starting wood-based industry in the north-eastern region ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken in this direction ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). For an overall assessment and fuller utilisation of the natural resources that are available in the North-Eastern Region, three Working Groups were set up under the auspices of the Standing Committee of Eastern Zonal Council, to conduct detailed studies on the integrated industrial potential of the region. The report submitted by them is under consideration of the Government.

Report of Uniforms Committee

7425. SHRI B. P. MAURYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 1269 on 4th August, 1970 regarding action on report of Uniforms Committee regarding supply of Uniforms and state :

(a) whether the report of Uniform Committee has been considered ;

(b) if so, what are the particulars of the report and action taken by the administration ;

(c) whether there is any recommendation for the staff of Signal and Telecommunication branch ; and

(d) if so, about which categories of Signal and Telecommunication branch these recommendations are and what action has been taken by the administration ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). The Principles enunciated by the Uniforms Committee regarding eligibility and supply of uniforms are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—874/71]. The report is still under consideration.

(c) Yes.

(d) Categories of Signal and Telecommunication Department for whom recommendations have been made by the Uniforms Committee, have been listed in the statement laid on the Table of the House. *[Placed in Library. See No. LT—874/171].* Necessary action on the recommendations will be processed when a decision is taken on the report.

Shortage of Coal in Kerala

7426. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the quota of coal for the State of Kerala has been reduced resulting in the shortage of fuel throughout the State ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether Government have received any representations pleading for an increase in the quota of coal for the State ; and

(d) if so, the action being taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). Except for the Cement industry in the State, there has been no reduction in the quota for movement of coal to Kerala during 1971. The quota of cement industry was reduced by the sponsoring authority viz. the Directorate General of Technical Development (Cement Directorate) from 720 wagons in 1970 to 384 wagons in 1971.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Deterioration in the Quality of Tractors Manufactured by Escorts

7427. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry have received complaints regarding the deteriorating quality of Escorts tractors produced in India ; and

(b) if so, action Government propose to take on the complaints ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Supply of Raw Materials to Bogus Firms in U.P.

7428. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU :
SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a major racket involving supply of iron, steel and other raw materials to bogus small-scale industries in Uttar Pradesh has been unearthed recently by the Directorate of Industries, U.P. ;

(b) if so, the action taken against those responsible for the supply of such materials to bogus firms ; and

(c) whether a Committee was set up by the Directorate of Industries, U.P. following the visit of the Iron and Steel Controller who had made adverse remarks about the supply of raw materials to small scale units, if so, the findings of the Committee ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) No, Sir. Some firms in Agra have been found to have booked wrong and inflated indents of their demands of iron and steel materials.

(b) All such wrong indents have been cancelled and no supply has been made against them.

(c) An Officer was appointed by the Director of Industries, U.P. to investigate the real demands of such units and the results of the enquiry is given in (a) and (b) above.

Demand by Railway Employees for increase in Interim Relief

7429. SHRI K. MALLANNA :
 SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH :
 SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Railways employees had held a demonstration in New Delhi on the 5th July, 1971 in connection with their demand for the grant of additional Interim Relief ;

(b) if so, whether the demonstrators were addressed by the Railway Minister ;

(c) whether his Ministry has taken up this issue with the Finance Ministry ; and

(d) if so, the amount of the Interim Relief that is proposed to be given to Railway employees ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). A deputation of National Federation of Indian Railwaymen, which held the demonstration, presented to the Prime Minister on the same day, a memorandum demanding grant of interim relief of Rs. 78.75 per employee per month. The memorandum has been forwarded to the Ministry of Finance for appropriate action.

Death of Guard of a Tank Special between Bipni and Chpramari Stations of Gauhati-Alipurduar Section (Northeast Frontier Railway)

7430. SHRI K. MALLANNA :
 SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
 SHRI M. M. JOSEPH :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an accident took place between Bipni and Chpramari Stations on

the Gauhati-Alipurduar Metre-Gauge Section of the Northeast Frontier Railway on the 16th July and the Guard of a tank special died on the spot ;

(b) whether any enquiry was held into this incident and if so, the result thereof ; and

(c) whether any sabotage by Pakistani Agents is suspected ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes, the accident occurred on 17.7.1971 between Bijni and Chaprakata stations.

(b) According to the finding of the inquiry committee the accident was due to the failure of railway staff.

(c) No.

Goods Stolen from Chitapur Yard Calcutta

7431. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether goods worth Rs. 12 lakhs were stolen from Chitapur Yard, Calcutta within the last six months ;

(b) whether Railway Protection Force or Food Corporation of India have filed any case on this ; and

(c) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Frazerganj area, Calcutta threatened with Sea Erosion

7432. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Frazerganj area in Calcutta is threatened with sea erosion ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to protect the area from sea-erosion ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). The Government of West Bengal have reported that the sea-erosion has been active in the Frazerganj Area of 24-Parganas District during the last few years. No anti-sea erosion scheme has so far been proposed by the State Government in this area. However, to protect the agricultural lands from tidal floods, the State Government have already constructed a retired embankment behind the existing embankment, which collapsed due to severe attack of sea waves in 1969.

Allegations against Railway Officials

7433. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway have received a Communication dated the 11th January, 1970 by Shri Ramjilal Sharma, Bhrashtachar Virodhi and Sanchalak, Kushth Nivaran Samiti of 33-F, Railway Quarters, Naini, Allahabad (U.P.) in connection with some serious allegations of corruption by Railway Officials and employees ;

(b) if so, the particulars of the above case ; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

बिहार में हाजीपुर से संगोली तक शाखा लाइन का खोला जाना

7434. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बिहार के कुछ संसद सदस्यों ने हाजीपुर से संगोली बरास्ता लालगंज, वैशाली, साहिबगंज, केसरिया, गोविन्दगंज और अरेराज एक शाखा लाइन खोले जाने की मांग की है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) धन की कमी के कारण और पर्याप्त यातायात के औचित्य के अभाव में अभी इस लाइन के निर्माण पर विचार नहीं किया जा सकता।

Construction of a new Station at Raghunathpur between Lakshmikantapur and Mathurapur Road on Eastern Railway in Sealdah Division

7435. SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to construct a new Railway Station at Raghunathpur between Lakshmikantapur and Mathurapur Road on Eastern Railway in Sealdah Division ;

(b) if so, the time by which a decision is likely to be taken with regard to this ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). The proposal has been examined and it has since been decided to open a contractor-operated train halt between Lakshmikantapur and Mathurapur Road Stations.

Development of Irrigation Potential of River Basins

7436. SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases where the Central or State Governments have so far prepared plans for development of irrigation potential of river basins as a whole ; and

(b) which are the basins for such studies have been undertaken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) :

(a) and (b). A beginning in the preparation of a detailed basin plan of development has been made recently by the Centre for the Mahanadi and Ganga basins. The State Governments have also been requested to undertake the preparation of Master Plans to the extent feasible, without going into the question of sharing of waters of inter-State rivers. The work is complex and requires considerable field work and studies.

De-Silting Operations at Bhageerathi near Kakdwip, West Bengal

7437. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to take up immediately de-silting of Bhageerathi near Kakdwip, District 24 Parganas, West Bengal to facilitate boat service and introduce launch service between Sagar islands and Kakdwip ; and

(b) if so, when the work is likely to be started ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) There is no proposal for de-silting of the Bhagirathi near Kakdwip.

(b) Does not arise.

Plan to Control Floods In Sundarban Area, West Bengal

7438. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plan for controlling floods in 'Sundarban area', 24 Parganas, West Bengal ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). The Government of West Bengal have prepared a preliminary scheme named "Sunderbans Delta Project Phase I", estimated to cost Rs. 18.75 crores, for providing protection to an area of 1.2 lakh ha.

The flood control works included in this scheme are construction of 75 km of marginal embankments, closure dams across the main channels to prevent entry of sea water into the protected area, remodelling of the drainage system and provision of sluices. The Scheme has been examined by the Centre and the State Government have been advised to prepare a detailed project report after carrying out necessary investigations. Since the preparation of the detailed scheme is likely to take some time, the State Government have prepared a scheme for construction of 100 sluices, which will fit into the ultimate scheme, to give immediate relief. This scheme has been sanctioned by the Planning Commission.

Compensation to Cultivators evicted from Railway Land belonging to Punalur Railway Station

7439. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the behaviour of the Railway authorities of Punalur Railway Station, Quilon District and Ariankavu Railway Station, Trivandrum District, Kerala who are harassing and evicting poor 'Kudiki-dappu-kars' and peasants ;

(b) whether the matter has been enquired into and if so, the result thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to restore the lands to the evicted peasants and the amount of compensation given to the cultivators of Edapalyam for the loss incurred due to the destruction of their cultivation ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). It was observed by the Sectional Permanent Way Inspector that in the Punalur-Bhagavathi-puram section, the railway land on top of the cuttings was being unauthorisedly utilised by outsiders for cultivation of tapioca and plantain trees. This resulted in blocking of the catch water drain and loosening of the top soil causing slips in the cutting. Since this constituted a grave danger to rail

traffic, apart from cultivation being unauthorised, action was taken to remove the unauthorised cultivation with the help of the police, which became necessary on account of the hostile attitude adopted by the encroachers.

(c) Does not arise in view of the position explained in (a) and (b) above.

Expansion of Pattambi Station on Southern Railway for stoppage of Express Trains

7440. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a plan to expand the platform of Pattambi Station on the Southern Railway for the stoppage of Express trains ; and

(b) if so, when the expansion work is likely to be started ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The estimate is under finalisation. The work will be taken up as soon as the estimate is sanctioned and contract finalised.

Orissa Coast Canal for purposes of Navigation

7441. SHRI S. S. MOHAPATRA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state whether the Orissa Coast Canal is going to be taken up for purposes of making it available for navigation and if so, when ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : The Government of Orissa have reported that they have not so far taken up the scheme as it was not recommended by the Bhagavati Committee for implementation in the Fourth Plan or Fifth Plan period.

Dam over Buda Balang river in Balasore, Orissa

7442. SHRI S. S. MOHAPATRA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND

POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for a small dam over 'Buda Balang' river in Balasore or a barrage for the purpose of irrigation ; and

(b) if so, when the work will be taken up and what will be the expenditure involved ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) The Government of Orissa have indicated that there are no such proposals under their consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Rural Electrification of Balasore and Mayurbhanj Districts of Orissa

7443. SHRI S. S. MOHAPATRA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the number of villages in Balasore District and Mayurbhanj District in Orissa which are to be electrified by the end of the Fourth Plan period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : Two schemes were sent by the Orissa State Electricity Board for sanction by the Rural Electrification Corporation : one envisaging the electrification of 144 villages and energisation of 1873 pumpsets in the district of Mayurbhanj and the other envisaging electrification of 210 villages and energisation of 393 pumpsets in the district of Balasore by the end of the Fourth Plan. These schemes were returned to the State Electricity Board for modifications in accordance with the norms and criteria adopted by the Corporation. The revised schemes are awaited.

Stopping of Trains at Bondamunda Station

7444. SHRI S. S. MOHAPATRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether most of the trains are compelled to stop at Bondamunda Railway station, 5 km. from Rourkela due to chain pulling by Railway staff ; and

(b) if so, whether his Ministry is contemplating to give a one-minute halt to all trains except the Mail train at Bondamunda ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No, many trains have been provided regular stoppages at convenient points of Bondamunda goods yard for convenience of railway staff.

(b) No, the halts of present trains are considered adequate.

Teaching of Oriya in Bondamunda Railway School (South-Eastern Railway)

7445. SHRI S. S. MOHAPATRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to abolish teaching Oriya in Bondamunda Railway School near Bondamunda Railway station on South Eastern Railway ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश में धालीराजहरा-नारायणपुर-कोंडागांव-जगदल पुर रेलवे लाइन

7446. डा. लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में धाली-राजहरा-नारायणपुर-कोंडागांव-जगदलपुर रेलवे लाइन बिछाने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त रेलवे लाइन की लम्बाई क्या होगी ;

(ग) क्या यह लाइन मध्य रेलवे के अवि-कसित जिले बस्तर के विकास के लिए पर्याप्त अवसर प्रदान करने में सहायक होगी ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो प्रस्तावित रेलवे लाइन के बारे में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) राज्य सरकार द्वारा दिये गये कुछ आंकड़ों के आधार पर धाली-राजहरा-दातेवाड़ा/जगदलपुर लाइन के सम्बन्ध में पहले तैयार की गयी व्यावहारिकता-एवं-लागत अध्ययन रिपोर्ट को अद्यतन करने का कार्य शुरू किया गया है ।

(ख) 210 कि. मी.

(ग) जी हां ।

(घ) रिपोर्ट के अद्यतन करने का परिणाम मालूम हो जाने के बाद ही इस लाइन के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में कोई विनिश्चय किया जायेगा ।

मन्दसौर में शिवना नदी पर छोसाला बांध के बारे में सर्वेक्षण

7447. डा. लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश में मन्दसौर जिले में शिवना नदी पर छोसाला बांध के बारे में सर्वेक्षण किया था ;

(ख) क्या शिवना नदी में प्रतिवर्ष विनाशकारी बाढ़ आती है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप जान-माल की काफी हानि होती है ; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त (क) और (ख) भागों का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक है तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री वैजनाथ कुरील) : (क) से (ग). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि शिवना नदी में बाढ़ें व भी-व भी आती हैं जिनसे जान-माल की क्षति

होती है। राज्य सरकार ने छोसाला में बाढ़ नियंत्रण बांध के लिए अनुसंधान कार्य किया था परन्तु उन्हें यह पता चला कि बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिए बांध का निर्माण आर्थिक रूप से व्यवहार्य नहीं होगा। बहरहाल, मंदसौर की प्रतिप्रवाह दिशा में एक बांध के लिए और सर्वेक्षण कार्य चल रहा है।

राज्य सरकार ने मंदसौर शहर के नीचे क्षेत्रों से लोगों को स्थानान्तरित करने के लिए एक नई बस्ती स्थापित की है। वर्तमान उपसेतु (काजवे), जिससे बाढ़ों की ऊंचाई कम हो जाएगी, के स्थान पर एक ऊंचे स्तर के पुल का निर्माण भी जारी है।

नर्मदा नदी में बाढ़

7448. डा. लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नर्मदा नदी में बाढ़ आ जाने से होशंगाबाद और उसके निकटवर्ती क्षेत्रों को प्रत्येक वर्ष बाढ़ का खतरा उत्पन्न हो जाता है ; और

(ख) उक्त नगर तथा निकटवर्ती क्षेत्रों को बाढ़ की चपेट से बचाने के लिए तैयार की गई योजना को क्रियान्वित करने के बारे में क्या स्थिति है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) : (क) जब नर्मदा नदी में भारी बाढ़ें आती हैं तो होशंगाबाद नगर और सहवर्ती क्षेत्रों के कुछ नीचे क्षेत्र जल के उमड़ने और लैंडियां नाले में पश्चप्रवाह के कारण प्रभावित हो जाते हैं।

(ख) नगर को सुरक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए, मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा निम्नलिखित स्कीमें

पहले ही क्रियान्वित की जा चुकी हैं :—

(1) जल के उमड़ने को रोकने के लिए होम साइंस कालेज के निकट निम्न रिज के आर पार 330 मीटर लम्बे तटबंध का निर्माण ;

(2) नर्मदा के पानी के पुनः लैंडियां नाले में आ जाने को रोकने के लिए एक स्कीम।

राज्य सरकार ने निम्नलिखित स्कीमों को भी हाथ में लेने का प्रस्ताव रखा है :

(1) प्रति प्रवाह दिशा की पट्टियों में नीचे तटबंधों को ऊंचा और मजबूत करना ; और

(2) घाटों को ऊंचा करना।

इन स्कीमों को, बहरहाल, अभी तैयार किया जाना है।

Widening of Railway bridges on the Teesta river near Jalpaiguri

7449. SHRI DINESH JOARDER : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the necessity to widen the two road-Railway bridges on the Teesta river near Jalpaiguri in West Bengal ;

(b) whether Government have received any letter from the Union Irrigation Minister and if so, the contents thereof ; and

(c) the time by which the work is likely to be state ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes. The contents put briefly are as under :—

“The Technical Experts Committee constituted by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power in November, 68

recommended in their report in 1970 that additional water-way should be provided under the Railway and road bridges on Teesta near Jalpaiguri. The member representing the Railways dissented from this decision and suggested observations of river behaviour before deciding the extent of additional water-way.

Observations were carried out during the flood season of 1970. The results of the observations are under discussion amongst the Technical Officers of the Railway Board, State Government of West Bengal and Central Water and Power Commission.

The provision of additional water-way essential for the safety of the Jalpaiguri Town. The State Government of West Bengal have accepted the proposal to widen the road bridges but the extension of the road bridge will not be of use unless Railway bridge is also widened. The Chief Minister of West Bengal and the Prime Minister have also desired that the matter should be expedited.

It is necessary to prepare the scheme before the end of current monsoon season so that the works could be taken up immediately after the working season commencing from October—November, 71”.

It is too early to indicate at this stage as the need for extension of the Railway bridge still remains to be established. The question of widening of the Railway bridges in the light of the data collected during the observations of the river behaviour in the monsoon of 1970 and 1971, is under discussion amongst the technical officers of Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Shipping and Transport and the State Government of West Bengal under the Chairmanship of Member (Floods), Central Water and Power Commission.

Industries based on petro-chemicals in public sector

7450. SHRI DINESH JOARDER :

LOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have revised their earlier decision for setting up a number of industries based on petro-chemicals in public sector and issued licences to the big business houses for the same ;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof;

(c) the total number of licences issued to the big industrial houses for this purpose; and

(d) the reasons for changing the earlier decision referred to in part (a) above ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Extent of Damage caused in Malda District, West Bengal by Floods

7451. SHRI DINESH JOARDER : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of families who were dispossessed of their land and the extent of damages caused to the crop, cattle and to the silk industry in the district of Malda, West Bengal during the flood in 1968-69 separately ;

(b) the main features of the report of the Central Government study team sent to Malda in September 1969 ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to control the flood of the rivers Fulaban, Mahananda, Kalindi and the Ganges in the district of Malda ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) The damage due to floods in the district of Malda during 1968 and 1969, as reported by the Government of West Bengal, is given

(b) The observations made in the report of Central Government's Study Team (September, 1969) relating to Malda District are as follows :

"There has been erosion in Manikchak and Kaliachak areas. Large areas of agricultural land have been inundated and standing crops of maize, sugarcane, jute, etc. damaged or destroyed. Mulberry plants grown for the sericulture industry over a large area in Kaliachak area have been damaged. The agricultural area thus affected is estimated at 107,000 acres. 6600 rearing sheds of silkworm rearers are reported to have been damaged or completely lost. There was a demand for protective bunds against the rivers Mahananda, Kalindri and Phulahar in the two northern *thanas* of the district."

(c) The following schemes have been prepared to tackle the problem of flooding in the rivers Phulahar, Mahananda, Kalindri and the Ganga :

(i) The Government of West Bengal have prepared the Mahananda Embankment Scheme, estimated to cost Rs. 3.67 crores. This provides for the construction of an embankment on the left

bank of the Phulahar branch in continuation of the proposed embankment in Bihar and extending upto Ratua and an embankment on the right side of the Barsoi branch from the end of the proposed Bihar embankment upto the existing Sambalpur bund. The scheme is to be processed for sanction by the Planning Commission after the receipt of the replies to the comments of the Central Water and Power Commission from the State Government.

(ii) A regulator is being provided on the Kalindri river as a part of the Farakka Barrage Project to regulate the flows through the Kalindri spill.

(iii) A preliminary scheme costing Rs. 1.56 crores for construction of an embankment on the left bank of the Ganga upstream of the Farakka Barrage upto the Kalindri regulator has been prepared by the State Government. This is to be prepared in detail by the State Government after taking into account the comments of the Central Water and Power Commission.

Statement

Year	Area affected in lakh ha	Population affected	Villages affected	Damage to crops		Damage to houses		Cattle lost	Human lives lost	Damage to public utilities	Total damage to crops, houses & public utilities in Rs. lakhs	Remarks
				Area in lakh ha	Value in Rs. lakhs	Nos.	Value in Rs. lakhs	Nos.	Nos.	Rs. lakhs		
1968	0.45	2,07,880	352	0.39	125.1	13,397	53.2	4	-	18.73	197	
1969	1.11	3,69,000	512	0.43	226	63,099	307	78	25	208	741	6600 rearing sheds of silkworm rearers were damaged in

Length of Railway Lines laid in Kerala

7452. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state how many kilometres of new railway lines have been constructed in Kerala after the construction of Ernakulam Quilon Railway ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : No new railway lines have been constructed in Kerala State since the construction of the Ernakulam-Quilon railway line in 1958. However, there are proposals for two new railway lines, survey for one of which (Ernakulam to Kayamkulam) is in progress and surveys for the other (Trivandrum Cape Comorin-Tirunelveli falling partly in Kerala) have been completed and the reports are under examination.

Revenue from Railways in Kerala

7453. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the revenue from the Railways in Kerala is proportionately higher than that from other parts of Southern Railway ; and

(b) if so, what are the relative figures regarding such revenues ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). Railway earnings are maintained gauge-wise for each zonal railway and not State-wise. The particulars asked for are, therefore, not available.

Reconstruction of Station at Quilon Ernakulam and Shoranpur Junction

7454. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to reconstruct the Railway stations at Quilon, Ernakulam and Shoranpur junction ; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b) Remo-

delling of the Ernakulam junction station building has been included in the Works Programme for 1971-72 at a cost of Rs. 4 lakhs. The work includes provision of (i) six additional retiring rooms (ii) new restaurant and (iii) expansion of III class waiting hall.

There is no proposal, at present, to reconstruct Quilon and Shoranpur station buildings.

Cases Pending in New Delhi Courts

7455. SHRI PRAVIN SINH SOLANKI : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases pending for more than three years in the New Delhi Courts ;

(b) the reasons for delay in the disposal of such cases ; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government for the early disposal of such cases ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) to (c). There are forty-seven cases pending in the New Delhi Courts for more than three years. The delay in the disposal of these cases is due to various factors such as the accused going in revision to the Court of Sessions, proceedings being stayed under orders of High Courts, failure of the concerned parties to produce witnesses, non-production of the case property in some cases etc. Every effort is being made for the early disposal of these cases.

Assessment of Damages caused due to Breach in Chitauni Dam

7456. SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the exact figures in respect of the damage caused as a result of breaches in the Chitauni Dam on Narayani River could not be collected by Government ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to appoint any special commission to assess the damage ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) The breach that occurred at left bank of Gandak in Uttar Pradesh was not in the Chitauni Bund but in Railway embankment near Malahiya. The State Government have made a preliminary assessment of the damage caused by this breach which is as under :

1. No. of villages affected	26
2. No. of families affected	4742
3. No. of population affected	25618
4. Area affected (in Hn.)	7310
5. Cultivated Area affected (in Hn.)	5608
6. Value of crops damaged Rs.	83,14,200/-
7. No. of houses damaged	2653
8. Value of houses damaged	Rs. 26,53,000
9. Damage to public properties	Rs. 1,00 000
10. No. of human lives lost	9(missing)
11. No. of cattle lost	107(missing)

(b) The State Government of Uttar Pradesh have reported that they have no proposal to appoint any special commission to assess the damages.

उत्तर प्रदेश के बदायूँ जिले में बाढ़ से प्रभावित व्यक्ति

7457. श्री महा दीपक सिंह: क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि बदायूँ जिले में गंगा नदी पर निर्मित बांध के पूर्वी तरफ रहने वाले निवासियों पर भी उक्त नदी में बाढ़ आने का प्रभाव पड़ता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उत्तर बांध का पूर्व की ओर विस्तार करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस संबंध में सर्वेक्षण करने हेतु सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील): (क) गंगा की एक सहायक नदी महेवा में जब कभी बाढ़ आती है, बदायूँ जिले में गंगा के बाएं किनारे पर बने तटबंध से पूरव के कुछ क्षेत्र इससे प्रभावित हो जाते हैं।

(ख) और (ग). उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने 4.55 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से गंगा महेवा बांध का विस्तार महेवा नदी के दाहिने किनारे के साथ साथ करने की एक स्कीम तैयार की है। इस स्कीम के कार्यान्वयन के लिए 1971-72 की वार्षिक योजना में 2 लाख रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है।

उत्तर रेलवे के हाथरस जंक्शन के प्रतीक्षालय में खटमलों से भरा हुआ फर्नीचर

7458. श्री महा दीपक सिंह: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर रेलवे के हाथरस जंक्शन के प्रथम श्रेणी के प्रतीक्षालय में रखा हुआ फर्नीचर बहुत से खटमलों से भरा हुआ है कि यात्रियों के लिये इस फर्नीचर का प्रयोग करना कठिन हो जाता है ;

(ख) क्या खटमलों के बहुत ज्यादा काटने से इन्फ्लिन्फिलिया रोग हो जाता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त प्रतीक्षालय को खटमलों के आतंक से छुटकारा दिलाने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्री श्री हनुमंतेया : (क) जी नहीं, लेकिन थोड़े बहुत खटमल वहां हो सकते हैं।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) फर्निचर को खटमलरहित करने के लिए कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

Disparities in emoluments of low-paid and high-paid officials of Railways

7459. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are disparities in the emoluments of low-paid and high-paid officials of the Railways ; and

(b) the steps taken to bridge the gap ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). Under the existing pay structure, the minimum of the lowest scale is Rs. 70/- p.m. plus dearness allowance of Rs. 71/- p. m. and the maximum salary payable is Rs. 3500/- p. m.

With the increase in the rates of dearness allowance from time to time in the case of staff in the lowest scale, the ratio of disparity between the lowest and the highest scales has been reduced. After the First Pay Commission, in 1947 the ratio of the highest salary to the lowest emolument in Railway service was 55 : 1 and at present the ratio is 25 : 1. It may, however, be added that Government have since appointed another Pay Commission to examine the emoluments and service conditions of Central Government employees including Railway employees.

Circular Railway for Bombay

7460. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal for Tube Railway or circular Railway for Bombay ; and

(b) if so, the progress made in its implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). There is, as yet, no proposal for the construction of Circular Railway or Tube Railway in Bombay.

2. Railways had set up a Metropolitan Transport Organisation in Bombay in November, 1969. This Organisation is entrusted with the responsibility of conducting :-

(i) Preliminary Engineering Survey for a Third Terminal at Ballard Estate together with an approach line to the Third Terminal ;

(ii) Techno-economic Feasibility Studies for the Mass Rapid Transit System in Bombay.

3. Preliminary Engineering Survey for the Third Terminal has been completed. The Studies for Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) are in progress. These are expected to be completed by July, 1972.

Wheat Rots in Open Wagons

7461. SHRI K. C. PANDEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item which appeared under the caption "Wheat rots in open wagons" in the *Blitz* dated the 27th June, 1971 ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) On 3-6-1971, special of 51 wagons of foodgrains was loaded at Amritsar and Bhagtanwala for Sahibganj and Bhagalpur. It consisted of 8 covered wagons and the rest opens. It was diverted to Wadala (B. P. T. Railway), as the original booked terminals were congested. During peak

Rabi crop season, when heavy quantities of foodgrains are to be transported within a short period of two months, use of open wagons to a limited extent is inescapable. Diversion of some of the specials also become unavoidable when original destinations get congested in order to ensure expeditious release of loaded wagons which could otherwise be lying under-load till congestion is over. The diverted wagons were placed at the Food Corporation of India's Depot at Wadala on 19-6-1971 and were unloaded on 19/20-6-1971. The extent of damage was less than one percent of the contents of the special.

Credit facilities to entrepreneurs for setting up of Small Scale Industries in U.P.

7462. SHRI K. C. PANDEY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any new scheme for providing special credit facilities to new entrepreneurs and development of small scale industries in the Eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh is under consideration of Government ; and

(b) if so, the date by which it is likely to be given effect to ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The information has been sought from the Government of Uttar Pradesh and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Production and Export of Tyres

7463. SHRI K. C. PANDEY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of tyres for cycles, scooters, cars and heavy vehicles exported and the countries to which exported during 1970-71 ; and

(b) the efforts being made to augment production for export purposes and to meet the inncreasing internal demand.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a)

The quantity of tyres of various categories exported and the countries to which the exports have taken place during 1970-71 (upto January 1971) are indicated below :—

S. No.	Description/ Country	Quantity Exported in Nos.
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1. Cycle Tyres :

Afghanistan	54000
Chana	103000
Guyana	27000
Iran	30000
Iraq	26000
Peru	44000
Sudan	29000
Tanzania Rep.	7000
Thailand	215000
U. S. A.	206000
Others	231000
Total	972000

2. Car Tyres :

Ceylon	300
Kenya	2864
Nepal	1813
Iraq	2770
Yugoslavia	13995
U.A.R.	4263
Others	4440
Total	30445

3. Tyres for Motor Cycles :

Australia	1300
Yugoslavia	500
Others	979
Total	2779

S. No.	Description/ Country	Quantity Export- ed in Nos.
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4. *Tyres for off the road vehicles :*

Burma	8
Ceylon	16
Nepal	100
Thailand	44
U.A.R.	1265
Yugoslavia	3692
U.S.S.R.	996
Other	551
Total	6372

5. *Tyres for Tractors :*

Ceylon	627
Yugoslavia	829
Others	1497
Total	2953

6. *Tyre cases for Truck and Bus :*

Ceylon	300
Kenya	272
Nepal	827
Sudan	444
U.A.R.	17054
Yugoslavia	34213
Kuwait	415
Burma	20552
U.S.S.R.	6850
Others	7037
Total	87964

7. *Tyres for other vehicles excl. air-craft and cycle tyres :*

Iran	2100
Iraq	670
Nepal	2790
U.A.R.	9838
U.S.A.	35757
Yugoslavia	2192
Others	9389
Total	62736

(b) Wherever Industrial licences are issued either for substantial expansion or for setting up new industrial undertakings for the manufacture of automobile tyres and tubes, a condition is stipulated for exporting 10% of their production. Steps have already been taken for creation of additional capacity to meet the additional internal demand by issuing Letters of Intent to 11 new units and one existing unit for substantial expansion, for a total capacity of 37 lakhs Nos. per annum.

**Shortage of Irrigation and Power Facilities
in Eastern Districts of Uttar Pradesh**

7464. SHRI K. C. PANDEY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to shortage of irrigation and power facilities, the industrial development of Eastern Districts of Uttar Pradesh is retarding ; and

(b) if so, the special efforts being made by the Central Government to provide such facilities there ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). The Government of Uttar Pradesh have intimated that there is a large network of electric power lines and substations in eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh, for affording energy to industrial and other consumers and that sanction and supply are given freely. 632 KM. of new 33 KV lines and 43 new 33/11 KV substations were constructed during 1970-71 for Varanasi, Faizabad, Allahabad and Gorakhpur division. Proposed network expansion for 1971-72 is 800 KM. of 33 KV. lines and 40 substations of 33/11 KV.

They have indicated that the industrial development of eastern districts is not retarding due to the shortage of power facilities.

**Bales of Cotton seized by Railway Protection
Force from Godowns of a mill in
Saharanpur**

7466. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to

state :

(a) whether the Railway Protection Force recently took possession of certain bales of cotton worth Rs. 7 lakhs from the godowns of a mill in Saharanpur ;

(b) if so, the particulars of the case ;

(c) whether big firms having private sidings are constantly defrauding the Railway with the active connivance of the concerned Railway staff and the bank authorities ; and

(d) the remedial action taken by Government to check such malpractices ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes. it is a fact on 29.6.1971, 584 cotton bales valued at Rs. 6 lakhs were seized by the Railway Protection Force, Saharanpur from Godowns of M/S Lord Krishna Textile Mills, Pvt. Ltd., Saharanpur.

(b) A complaint was received by the Assistant Security Officer, Delhi Division from the Division Commercial Superintendent, Northern Railway, Delhi that 5 wagons Nos. 21921, 23675, 59093, 38354 and 17370 received at Saharanpur on 4.5.71, 5.5.71, 7.5.71, 10.5.71 and 14.5.71 respectively were placed in the Mill Siding of Lord Krishna Textile Mills, Pvt. Ltd., Saharanpur. The same wagons were fraudulently unloaded by the mill authorities without taking formal and proper delivery of the consignment. A case was registered under section 3, Railway Property (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1966,

(c) Only on the Southern Railway, Mysor Cement Ltd. who have a siding served by Ammasandara station are alleged to have been involved. The matter is under investigation.

(d) Since this case has come to notice, suitable remedial action is under examination.

दामोदर घाटी निगम के अधीन विश्राम गृह सुविधाएं

4767. श्री शंकरदयाल सिंह : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दामोदर घाटी निगम के अधीन कितने और किन-किन स्थानों पर विश्राम गृह की सुविधाएं हैं;

(ख) उनमें से प्रत्येक पर प्रति वर्ष कितनी राशि खर्च की गई;

(ग) क्या ये विश्राम गृह केवल उक्त निगम के अधिकारियों और सरकार के उच्चाधिकारियों के लिए ही हैं अथवा क्या जन-साधारण भी विश्राम-गृह सुविधाओं का उपयोग कर सकते हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस विश्राम गृह को पर्यटन केन्द्रों के रूप में उपयोग करने का है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) : (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित जानकारी संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

(ग) और (घ). ड्यूटी पर लगे निगम के अधिकारियों और सरकारी अधिकारियों के अतिरिक्त, इन डाक बंगलों में पर्यटकों और आम जनता को भी जगह दी जाती है, यदि ऐसी आम उपलब्ध हों। इसके अतिरिक्त माईयोन, तिलैया और बोकारो में भी निम्न आय वाले पर्यटकों के लिए पर्यटन बंगले बनाये गये हैं।

विवरण

दामोदर घाटी निगम में डाक बंगलों की सुविधाएं

स्थान का नाम	वार्षिक अनुमानित व्यय रुपये
पंचेत (1)	20,000
तिलैया (1)	35,000
कोनार (1)	16,000
माईघोन (2)	1,50,000
चन्द्रपुरा (2)	1,65,000
बोकारो (2)	70,000
हजारीबाग (2)	45,000
दुर्गापुर (2)	70,000
कुल संख्या 13	
कुल वार्षिक अनुमानित व्यय	5,71,000

Recognition to Chittaranjan Locomotive Works Labour Union

7468. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether recognition has not been given to the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works Labour Union, the only representative Union in Chittaranjan Locomotives, even after continuous representations made by the Union for the last twelve years ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Recognition has not been granted to any Union at the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works.

(b) The grant of recognition rests in the discretion of Government who have not considered it necessary to grant recognition to any Union in any of the Production Units including Chittaranjan Locomotive Works. Negotiating facilities have, however, been allowed to the staff of the Production Units through the Staff Councils consisting of directly elected representatives of staff.

Foreign Collaboration Agreements

7469. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the country-wise break-up of the foreign collaboration agreements signed during the years 1968 to 1971 so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Utilization of Empty Sheds in Howrah Industrial Estate

7470. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether two sheds in Howrah Industrial Estate have been lying empty for a long time ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether Government are having any plan to start any industry for utilizing these empty sheds ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (d). The information has been sought from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

भारतीय रेलवे में अनुसूचित जातियों
और अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के
उम्मीदवारों की नियुक्ति

7471. श्री राम सूरत : क्या रेल मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय रेलवे में अनुसूचित
जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए
प्रथम श्रेणी तक के आरक्षित पदों सम्बन्धी
आदेशों को पूर्ण रूप से लागू नहीं किया गया
है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में
आदेशों की क्रियान्वित सुनिश्चित करने के लिये
प्रत्येक रेलवे में अनुसूचित जातियों या अनु-
सूचित जन-जातियों से सम्बन्धित प्रथम श्रेणी
का एक राजपत्रित अधिकारी नियुक्त करने
का है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क)
अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों
के उमीदवारों की नियुक्ति में वृद्धि करने
के विभिन्न उपायों के बावजूद अनुसूचित
जनजातियों के मामलों में मुख्यरूप से उपयुक्त
उम्मीदवारों के उपलब्ध न होने के कारण कमी
बनी रही है और अनुसूचित जातियों के मामले
में यह कमी आमतौर पर तकनीकी कोटियों में
है जहाँ अपेक्षित शैक्षणिक और तकनीकी अर्हताओं
वाले उम्मीदवार नहीं मिलते ।

(ख) इस मामले में दिये गये आदेशों के
क्रियान्वयन से सम्बद्ध काम वर्तमान कार्मिक
अधिकारियों (मुख्य-कार्मिक अधिकारी के
प्रत्यक्ष पर्यवेक्षण के अन्तर्गत) की देखरेख में है ।
इस काम की मात्रा को देखते हुए इस प्रयोजन
के लिए प्रत्येक रेलवे में अलग से प्रथम श्रेणी
के अधिकारी को नियुक्त करने का औचित्य
नहीं बनता ।

Railway Crossing on Diversion Road
from Bhumel to Dabhan connec-
ting National Highway
No. 8 (Nadiad)

7472. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL :
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased
to state :

(a) whether Government have construc-
ted a diversion asphalt road from Bhumel to
Dabhan connecting the National Highway
No. 8 to overcome the heavy traffic load,
and accidents which the people have to
experience everyday while passing through
heavily congested traffic at Nadiad ;

(b) if so, whether there has been delay
in constructing a Railway Crossing on the
diversion asphalt road on Western railway
track ; and

(c) if so, when his Ministry is likely to
construct this railway crossing so that the
difficulty of heavy traffic is removed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) The
Government of Gujarat have constructed
a diversion road on the National Highway
No. 8 by-passing Nadiad Town which will
cross the railway line by a road-over bridge.
The final earth work and surfacing of the
road is under execution by them.

(b) No.

(c) The bridge structure which is to
be constructed by the Railways is likely
to be completed by the end of August, 1971.

Conversion of Baroda-Chhota Udepur
Narrow Gauge into Broad Gauge

7473. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL :
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased
to state :

(a) whether there was a proposal to
convert the Narrow Gauge line from Baroda
to Chhota Udepur into a Broad Gauge line ;
and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and
(b). A Traffic Security Survey for conversion
of the Chhota Udepur-Pratapnagar Narrow
Gauge section into Broad Gauge is in prog-
ress. A decision regarding the conversion
will be taken after the survey is completed.

**Damage caused to South Gujarat by
Floods of Narmada and Tapi**

7474. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL :
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND
POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether river Narmada which passes through Baroda and Broach districts in Gujarat and river Tapi which passes through Surat in Gujarat cause great damage to the areas in the South of Gujarat, when they are flooded ;

(b) If so, whether during the past two years, due to floods in South Gujarat agricultural land, industries and animals were affected ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to save the areas from such floods ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND
POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) :

(a) Areas along the Narmada and Broach districts and along the Tapi in Surat district of Gujarat are affected whenever these rivers are in floods, the extent of damage depending upon the magnitude of the floods. Low areas in Hoshangabad town are affected by backflow into Lendia Nallah when the Narmada is in high floods.

(b) The damage due to floods in Tapi and Narmada in Gujarat in 1969 was not considerable. There was, however, considerable damage during 1970.

(c) The Gujarat Government have prepared a scheme for providing embankments on both sides of Tapi in the lower reaches for the protection of marginal area at a cost of Rs. 5.21 crores. This has been approved by the Planning Commission and work is to be taken up this year.

The following schemes have been prepared by the State Government of Gujarat for protection against floods in the Narmada basin :

- (i) Resectioning and
regrading Ambala
Khadi : Rs. 8.50 lakhs

- (ii) Flood protection
work for village
Bhalod on the
Narmada : Rs. 32.00 lakhs

- (iii) Flood protection
work for village
Tawar in Broach
district : Rs. 20.00 lakhs

- (iv) Improving and
strengthening of
Hansote Matiad
bund of Broach
district : Rs. 26.06 lakhs

The State Government have also a programme of shifting 334 villages on the banks to higher ground of which 98 villages have been shifted so far.

For protection to Hoshangabad town, the following schemes have already been implemented by the Madhya Pradesh Government :

- (i) Construction of an embankment in a length of 330 meters across the low ridge near Home Science College for preventing spilling ;
- (ii) Scheme for preventing the backflow of Narmada into the Lendia Nallah.

The State Government have also proposed to undertake the following schemes :

- (i) Raising and strengthening of the low embankments in the upstream reaches ;
- (ii) Raising the ghats.

These schemes are yet to be formulated.

**Construction of Waiting Shed for Ladies
at Tirur Station, Kerala**

7475. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to construct a Waiting Shed for ladies at Tirur Railway station, Kerala ; and

(b) if so, when the construction is likely to be started ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). An estimate for providing an enclosure in the existing waiting Hall for the exclusive use of ladies, has been sanctioned. The work will be taken up shortly and completed by the end of this year.

Cost Studies on Railways

7476. SHRI B. V. NAIK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether cost studies have been initiated in the Railways ; and

(b) if so, which is the most profitable class of passengers from the point of view of the Railways ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Cost studies pertaining to Passenger services have been initiated, and are in different stages of progress.

(b) Does not arise.

Progress in Kalindi Hydro-Electrical Project

7477. SHRI B. V. NAIK : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the work of the Kalindi Hydro-electrical project has progressed as per schedule ;

(b) if so, the date by which the project will be commissioned ; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, whether the financial stringency of the State Government of Mysore is the cause ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The first 130 MW generating unit under the First Phase of the project is expected to be commissioned during 1976-77 followed by the second unit in 1977-78.

(c) Does not arise.

डीज़ल इंजनों में प्रयुक्त पुर्जों

7478. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डीज़ल इंजनों के निर्माण में आयातित पुर्जों का प्रयोग होता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी प्रतिशतता कितनी है ; और

(ग) देश में ही ऐसे पुर्जों के निर्माण में प्रगति न होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) बड़ी और मीटर लाइन मुख्य मार्ग के डीज़ल रेल इंजन वागणसी के डीज़ल रेल-इंजन कारखाने में तैयार किये जाते हैं । इन रेल इंजनों में विदेशी पुर्जों के उपयोग में कमी की गयी है जो घटकर बड़ी लाइन रेल इंजनों में 15 प्रतिशत और मीटर लाइन में रेल इंजनों में 20 प्रतिशत हो गया है । बड़ी लाइन डीज़ल शॉटिंग इंजन और छोटी लाइन मुख्य मार्ग के डीज़ल रेल इंजन चित्तरंजन रेल-इंजन कारखाने में बनाये जा रहे हैं । इन रेल इंजनों में विदेशी पुर्जों के उपयोग में कमी की गयी है जो घट कर बड़ी लाइन के डीज़ल शॉटिंग इंजनों में 30 प्रतिशत और छोटी लाइन के रेल इंजनों में 50 प्रतिशत हो गया है ।

(ग) डीज़ल रेल इंजनों के निर्माण में विदेशी पुर्जों के उपयोग में कमी की रफ्तार सन्तोषजनक है ।

बाकी पुर्जों को भी जो वस्तुतः दुर्लभ किस्म के हैं। देश में ही बनाने का सतत प्रयास किया जा रहा है। आशा की जाती है कि स्वामित्वाधिकार वाली मदों आदि को छोड़कर बाकी पुर्जों निकट भविष्य में देश में ही बनने लगेंगे।

इंस्ट्रूमेन्टेशन लिमिटेड, कोटा के कर्मचारियों के लिये रिहायती मकानों की व्यवस्था

7479. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या इंस्ट्रूमेन्टेशन लिमिटेड, कोटा में काम करने वाले ऐसे कर्मचारियों की श्रेणी-कार संख्या कितनी है जिनके लिए रिहायशी मकानों की व्यवस्था की गई है ; और

(ख) निकट भविष्य में कितने कर्मचारियों के लिये रिहायशी मकानों की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिध्देश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) इंस्ट्रूमेन्टेशन लि., कोटा, को पांच सौ ग्यारह कर्मचारियों को कम्पनी ने आवास स्थान प्रदान कर दिये हैं श्रेणीवार ब्यौरा निम्न प्रकार है:—

कर्मचारी की श्रेणी	कर्मचारियों की संख्या	कम्पनी द्वारा प्रदत्त आवास की श्रेणी
(1) चीफ एक्जीक्यूटिव	1	श्रेणी-6 क्वार्टर
(2) वरिष्ठ प्रबंधक/प्रबंधक	10	श्रेणी-5 "
(3) अधिकारी	54	" 4 "
(4) अधीक्षक	69	" 3 "
(5) औद्योगिक अधिकारी कर्मचारी	286	" 2 "
(6) चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारी	89	" 1 "
योग	509	

(ख) कम्पनी का निकट भविष्य में अपने कर्मचारियों को 109 आवसीय ब्वाटर देने का विचार है। विवरण निम्न प्रकार है :—

श्रेणी	1.	56
	2.	24
	3.	24
	4.	6
	5.	X
	6.	X
एम. डी का बंगला	1	

योग		111

इंस्ट्रूमेंटेशन लिमिटेड, कोटा के कर्म-
चारियों को परिवहन सुविधाएं
देना

7480. श्री अंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या इंस्ट्रूमेंटेशन लिमिटेड, कोटा के कर्मचारियों को, जो शहर से बाहर रहते हैं, परिवहन सुविधाएं देने के लिये कोई व्यवस्था की गई है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री :
(श्री सिधेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जो नहीं।

(ख) कम्पनी इस प्रकार की सुविधा प्रदान करे इसकी आवश्यकता अभी तक उत्पन्न नहीं हुई है।

हावड़ा-अमृतसर पंजाब मेल को
बरास्ता दिल्ली चलाने
की योजना

7481. श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या रायबरेली, प्रतापगढ़, जौनपुर से दिल्ली जाने वाले यात्रियों को सुविधाएं देने के विचार से हावड़ा-अमृतसर पंजाब मेल को बरास्ता दिल्ली चलाने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचारधीन है;

(ख) क्या सरकार विकल्प के रूप में सहारनपुर और अमृतसर के बीच एक तेज रफ्तार वाली रेलगाड़ी चला कर इस कमी को पूरा कर सकती थी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस रेलगाड़ी को कब चलाया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

रायपुर स्थित रेलवे कालोनी के लिये
औषधालय का विस्तार

7482. श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रायपुर रेलवे कालोनी में केवल एक औषधालय है जिससे वहां रहने वाले रेलवे कर्मचारियों और उनके परिवारों की औषधियों की आवश्यकताएं पूरी नहीं हो सकती हैं; और

(ख) औषधालय में कर्मचारियों की संख्या में वृद्धि करने और औषधियों का भण्डार

बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) और (ख). रायपुर में एक नियमित स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र है जिसमें दो डाक्टर और अन्य चिकित्सा सहायक कर्मचारी काम करते हैं। इसके अलावा दो लाक अप औषधालय हैं जिनमें से एक रायपुर में मालडिब्बा मरम्त काराखने के भीतर और दूसरा उसके क्षेत्र में स्थित है। इन स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों में औषधियों की सप्लाई सन्तोषजनक है। रायपुर में रहने वाले रेल कर्मचारियों और उनके परिवारों की चिकित्सा सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए वर्तमान व्यवस्था पर्याप्त समझी जाती है।

रेलवे वैगन वर्कशाप, रायपुर, में कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारियों को प्रोत्साहन बोनस देना

7483. श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे वैगन वर्कशाप, रायपुर में कर्मचारियों की स्वीकृत संख्या कितनी है और वहां पर इस समय कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या इस वर्कशाप में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को चितरंजन लोकोमोटिव वर्क्स में कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारियों की तरह 'प्रोत्साहन बोनस' नहीं दिया जाता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं, और उनको 'प्रोत्साहन बोनस' देने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Issue of Succession Certificate at Agartala

7484. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to the absence of the Succession Certificate issuing authority in Tripura, the people of Tripura are to obtain the Succession Certificate from Assam ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether Government intend to set up the machinery to issue Succession Certificate to the needy applicants at Agartala itself ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) No, Sir. There are authorities in Tripura who are competent to issue succession certificates.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Investment made by Public Sector

7486. SHRI BIJOY MODAK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total investment made by the Public Sector during the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 ;

(b) whether there has been any appreciable fall from the corresponding figures in the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The total investment made in the

Central Government Public Sector Enterprises from 1967-68 to 1969-70 is detailed below :—

(figures in crore Rs.)			
	Equity	Loans*	Total
1967-68	155	337	492
1968-69	191	378	569
1969-70	277	122	399
1970-71	Figures are not available, as the accounts for this financial year are not yet due.		

Cauvery Water Dispute

7487. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government had not consulted the Kerala Government while they had put forward certain proposals to the Governments of Mysore and Tamil Nadu for settling the dispute regarding the waters of Cauvery river ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b) The Government of Kerala have been all along associated with the inter-State discussions so far held to resolve the Cauvery Water dispute amicably.

Uniform Rate of Fee charged by Lawyers/Advocates

7488. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be

pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to move the respective High Courts and the Supreme Court to prescribe a uniform rate of fee to be charged by the Lawyers/Advocates while appearing before Sub-Divisional Magistrates Courts, Munsif Courts, Sessions Courts, High Courts and Supreme Court ;

(b) if so, by what date uniform rate of fee will be introduced ; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The High Courts while taking into account the local conditions and the nature of work done by the legal practitioners, have framed rules regarding the scale of fees which may be allowed to them on taxation. Thus, uniformity to this extent is ensured within the jurisdiction of the High Court concerned.

Similarly, the Supreme Court has also framed rules regarding the scale of fees which may be allowed to Advocates on taxation. The scale of fees has been fixed by the Supreme Court separately for Leading counsel, Associate Advocates and Advocates-on-record.

Thus with regard to the scale of fees admissible on taxation there is substantial uniformity.

As regards the fees which legal practitioners may charge from their clients, apart from the fact that local conditions vary, it would not appear to be correct for the Government to prescribe a uniform fee for the services, charged by every counsel disregarding the question of his professional competence and standing. Even in other

*Figures tabulated under loans represent the net additional investment by loans after taking into account repayment of loan instalments.

professions, no such uniform fees have been prescribed.

**Construction of Dam at Krishna River
below Nagarjunasagar Dam**

7489. SHRI BHUVARAHAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct another dam at Krishna river below the Nagarjunasagar Dam ; and

(b) whether the survey has been finalised and if so, the cost of the proposed dam ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). No project reports and estimates for any dam on the Krishna river below Nagarjunasagar have been received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

**Survey for Supply of Water to Madras
City from Krishna River**

7490. SHRI BHUVARAHAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been made for supply of water to Madras City from Krishna river ;

(b) whether Government have examined the survey report ;

(c) if so, the estimated cost of the project and the steps taken ;

(d) whether the Tamil Nadu Government have made any representation in this regard for its speedy implementation ; and

(e) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government have also been consulted in this matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (c).

No survey report or any project and estimates have been received by the Government of India for use of Krishna waters for Madras city.

(d) and (e). Government of Tamil Nadu have represented that they should get 15 TMC of water from Krishna river for their water supply. The request has to await the award of the Krishna water Disputes Tribunal.

**मध्य प्रदेश में रेलवे लाइनों बिछाने के लिये
राज्य सरकार का अनुरोध**

7491. श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से राज्य में कुछ नई रेलवे लाइनें बिछाने का अनुरोध किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो राज्य सरकार ने किन-किन नई लाइनों की सिफारिश की है ; और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने जिन नयी लाइनों की सिफारिश की थी वे हैं ; ढल्ली-राजहरा से दत्तिवाड़ा, सतना-रीवां-गोविन्दगढ़ और इन्दौर से दोहद तक । ढल्ली-राजहरा-दत्तिवाड़ा रेलवे लाइन के सम्बन्ध में पहले किये गये व्यावहारिकता एवं लागत अध्ययन को अद्यतन करने का काम जारी है ।

अद्यतन का परिणाम मालूम हो जाने के बाद ही इस प्रस्ताव पर आगे विचार किया जायेगा । धन की कमी के कारण अन्य दो लाइनों के निर्माण पर अभी विचार नहीं किया जा सकता ।

Benefit similar to Provident Fund Scheme to Casual Labour

7492. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme or proposal under the consideration of Government which may provide benefits similar to the Provident Fund Scheme to the casual labour ; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No. However, casual labourers who attain temporary status on completion of six months continuous service on works other than projects, are allowed to subscribe to Provident Fund like temporary Railway servants.

(b) Does not arise.

Survey for new Railway Line in Kerala

7493. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to State :

(a) whether any survey has been conducted in Kerala to examine the feasibility of opening new Railway lines ; and

(b) if so, which are the lines surveyed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). Surveys for the Trivandrum-Cape Comorin-Tirunelveli rail link which partly falls in the State of Kerala have recently been carried out. A Traffic Survey for a coastal line from Ernakulam to Kayankulam (an existing Railway Station near Quilon) via Alleppey is in progress.

मतदान की आयु का घटाया जाना

7494. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या विधि और न्याय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को किसी राज्य विधान मंडल द्वारा पारित कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है

जिसमें मतदान की आयु घटाने की प्रार्थना की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी) : (क) केरल विधान सभा द्वारा 26 मार्च, 1971 को पारित निम्नलिखित संकल्प प्राप्त हुआ था :—

“यह सदन केन्द्रीय सरकार से भारत के संविधान में आवश्यक संशोधन करने का अनुरोध करता है, जिससे सभी भारतीय नागरिकों को, जिन्होंने 18 वर्ष की आयु पूरी कर ली है, मताधिकार दिया जा सके।”

(ख) मामले की जांच की जा रही है।

मध्य प्रदेश के उद्योगपतियों द्वारा लाइसेंस के बिना ही उद्योग स्थापित करना

7495. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में लाइसेंस लिए बिना नए उद्योग स्थापित करने के बारे में अधिकतम तृतीय सीमा की शर्तों को उदार बनाने में सरकार के निर्णय के अनुसरण में कुछ उद्योगपतियों ने मध्य प्रदेश में नए उद्योग स्थापित करने की इच्छा व्यक्त की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे उद्योगपतियों के नाम क्या हैं तथा सरकार की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री घनश्याम ओझा) : (क) और (ख). उदार की गई नीति की घोषणा के बाद

मध्य प्रदेश से 17 पार्टियों ने इस मंत्रालय के तकनीकी विकास के महानिदेशालय में मध्यम क्षेत्र के विभिन्न उद्योगों के लिए पंजीकरण हेतु आवेदन दिए हैं (बिना औद्योगिक लाइसेंस के) जिसका व्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिया जाता है [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या LT—875/71]

अमृतसर एक्सप्रेस के साथ डिब्बों का जोड़ा जाना

7496. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्रान्ड ट्रंक एक्सप्रेस तथा दक्षिण एक्सप्रेस में जोड़े जाने वाले प्रथम द्वितीय तथा तृतीय श्रेणी के डिब्बे अमृतसर एक्सप्रेस में नहीं जोड़े जाते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमत्तया) : (क) जी नहीं, दक्षिण एक्सप्रेस और जी. टी. एक्सप्रेस की तरह ही अमृतसर एक्सप्रेस में i, ii और iii, सभी दर्जों के स्थान होते हैं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Small-scale Industries in Rajasthan

7497. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH-KOTAH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of small-scale industries set up in Rajasthan during the last three years ; and

(b) the number of industries out of them set up in the rural areas together with their locations ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL

DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The total number of small scale units registered with the Director of Industries, Rajasthan during the last three years is as follows :

Year	No. of units
1968	543
1969	912
1970	1175

(Upto end of July).

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table the House.

Anniversary of Soviet Revolution in Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Hardwar

7498. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH-KOTAH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether on the occasion of the anniversary of Soviet Revolution in a function at Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Hardwar on the 6th December, 1970 only U. S. S. R. Flags were flown and the Soviet National anthem was played ; and

(b) if so, what is the criteria at such occasions ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). As during the earlier years, a function was organised on the 6th November, 1970 (and *not* on the 6th December, 1970) in the BHEL Consultants Club by the Soviet Consultants at Hardwar to celebrate the 53rd anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution. On the main table both the Indian and Soviet Flags were exhibited. In the beginning of the function as well as in the end the Soviet National Anthem was played on a gramophone record. The Indian National Anthem was not played.

This omission was resented by the Indians present at the function and brought to the notice of the Soviet Consultants who expressed their profound regret about it.

They regretted that this was because the organisers of the functions were new-comers from the U. S. S. R.

Mortgage of Property of M/S. Agrind Fabricators Ltd. Calcutta with Industrial Finance Corporation

7499. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the properties of M/S. Agrind Fabricators Limited, Calcutta have been mortgaged to the Industrial Finance Corporation of India under liquidation proceedings ;

(b) whether this concern was responsible in 1967 for the road-roller scandal and was black-listed on that account ;

(c) whether Government are aware that the previous owners viz. S.M. Wahi, K. N. Wahi, B.B.B. Jetly and others, are negotiating in the name of M/S. Parts Service India Ltd., with IFCI for purchase of the entire mortgaged ; and

(d) if so, whether Government have approved of such a transaction ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir. The factory including lease hold land and building and plant and machinery of M/S. Agrind Fabricators Ltd. (in liquidation) is mortgaged to the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, in respect of a loan of Rs. 12 lakhs advanced by the Corporation to the Company.

(b) The Company was at one time black-listed by D. G. S. & D., for certain irregularities in the supply of Road Rollers to the Government.

(c) The Company defaulted in payment of instalments of principal and interest in June, 1967. Several unsecured creditors of the Company filed applications for winding up of the company in the High Court of Calcutta. In order to protect its interests and to realise its outstanding dues, the

I. F. C. filed an application in the same High Court in December, 1967, for the sale of the mortgaged assets of the company. On the said application, the High Court of Calcutta passed an order appointing two Joint Receivers and directing them to take possession of the mortgaged properties and also to sell them by public auction or by private negotiations. The final tenders for the purchase of the mortgaged assets were invited by the Joint Receivers and one of the offers was from Parts Service India Ltd., (a concern of Shri S.M. Wahi who was also a Director of the Company). However, the offer of Garden Reach Workshops Ltd., a Government of India Undertaking agreeing to purchase the assets at Rs. 10.6 lakhs has been finally accepted by the Industrial Finance Corporation and by the Joint Receivers subject to the Industrial Finance Corporation moving the High Court of Calcutta for confirming the offer. Steps are being taken by the Corporation to move the necessary application.

(d) The sale of the mortgaged properties is being conducted by the Joint Receivers under an Order of the High Court of Calcutta and as such the question of the Government approving the sale does not arise.

Alternative employment of employees on completion of Farakka Barrage Project

7500. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the proposals of Government to give alternative employment to the employees after the work on the Farakka Barrage Project is over ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : Efforts continue to be made to explore possible avenues of employment for the departmental employees of the Farakka Barrage Project who will be rendered surplus on the completion of the project. A number of employees has been found alternative employment. An officer on Special Duty has been appointed with headquarters at Calcutta. He is incharge of the Special Cell under the Directorate General of Employment and Training to deal with the

absorption of staff which will be rendered surplus.

**Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe
Member for Railway Service
Commission**

7501. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) in view of assurance given by him while replying to the debate on demands for grants relating to Railways on the 15th June, 1971, whether steps have been taken to include at least one person from amongst the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in all Service Commissions of the Railways ; and

(b) if so, in which Railway Service Commissions such appointments have been made ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS SHRI HANUMANTHAIA : (a) No post of Chairman/Member-Secretary in Railway Service Commission has been filled after 15.6.71. Representation to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe will be given when making next appointment.

(b) Under consideration.

**Transport subsidy for setting up of Industries in backward districts of
West Bengal**

7502. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) in view of recent announcement by Government that transport subsidy will be given from Silliguri onwards for industries established in Eastern India, whether Government will propose to offer similar transport subsidy to industries established in backward districts of West Bengal at Cooch-Bihar and other places ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and how Government propose to remove discrimination in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a)

and (b). The Working Group set up by the Planning Commission for recommending fiscal and financial incentives for starting industries in backward areas *inter alia* recommended a transport subsidy in respect of remote places like Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, etc. and Jammu and Kashmir. This recommendation was considered in detail by the Committee on Transport Subsidy. According to it while several States and Union Territories could be considered to have remote areas in the context of transport facilities, geographically the position of the northern most State of Jammu and Kashmir and the north-eastern region (comprising the States of Assam, Meghalaya and Nagaland and Union Territories of Manipur, Tripura and NEFA) was quite different from those of the other States and Union Territories. Therefore that Committee recommended that the scheme of transport subsidy should be limited only to the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Assam Meghalaya and Nagaland and the Union Territories of Manipur, Tripura and NEFA. Government have accepted all the recommendations of the Committee including this recommendation and accordingly the backward districts of West Bengal are not covered in the approved scheme of transport subsidy.

Distribution of Cars

7503. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints against racketeering in distribution of motor cars to the intending purchasers by the dealers during the last three years ;

(b) whether Government have any machinery to see that cars are sold according to serial order of registration of names of intending purchasers or according to some set of normal rules of procedures to save the purchasers from illegal pressures of dealers ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) A few complaints have been received during the last three years about irregularities in the distribution of motor cars by the dealers. On investigation, most of these complaints have been found to be baseless. The number of nature of complaints do not disclose any racketeering in the distribution of motor cars by the dealers.

(b) and (c). The distribution and sale of motor cars is governed by the Motor Cars (Distribution and Sale) Control Order, 1959. According to the Control Order, each dealer is required to maintain a register in which the names of the customers are to be registered in accordance with the date of receipt of the application from the customer. The motor cars required to be sold to the customers strictly in the order in which the names are registered by the dealer.

The Control Order provides that the register of bookings shall be kept open for inspection during working hours by the dealer by any member of the public or by officer authorised in this behalf by the Central Government or the State Government/Union Territory Administrator.

The dealers are also required to submit periodical returns of registrations and sales to the Controller of Motor Cars and the officers appointed for the purpose by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrators. Through the scrutiny of such periodical returns, it is ensured that dealers sell motor cars in accordance with the provisions of the Control Order.

In addition, as and when any complaint is received against a particular dealer, it is investigated through the manufactures and the officer appointed for the purpose by the State Government/Union Territory Administration concerned.

Amount Spent on Irrigation and Power Schemes in States

7504. SHRI A. K. SAHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be

pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent by his Ministry on irrigation and power schemes in each State separately since 1967 year-wise ;

(b) the amount proposed to be spent during the current year in each State ; and

(c) whether Government are considering any Centrally sponsored scheme during the Third and Fourth Five Year Plans ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). Statement 'A' indicating the expenditure on power development programme in each State from 1967-68 to 1970-71 and outlay proposed for 1971-72 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-876/71*]. Statement 'B' showing the expenditure on medium and major irrigation schemes in each State from 1967-68 to 1970-71 and the outlay proposed for the year 1971-72 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-876/71*].

(c) There was no Centrally sponsored scheme under irrigation and power during the Third Five Year Plan. In the Fourth Five Year Plan, the construction of inter-State and inter-Regional transmission lines is the only Centrally Sponsored programme. Under this scheme loan assistance to the States to the extent of Rs. 3 crores in 1969-70 and Rs. 4.49 crores in 1970-71 were given. A budget provision of Rs. 7 crores exists for this scheme for the current year (1971-72).

River Erosion in Mathabhanga Town in Cooch-Bihar, West Bengal

7505. SHRI KRISHNA HALDER : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the serious calamities the people of Mathabhanga town, a Cooch-Bihar District (West Bengal) are facing due to river erosion ; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to check this erosion and thereby protect the people of Mathabhanga town ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). The Government of West Bengal have reported that there has been some change in the course of the Jaldhaka river and as a result, it is now flowing close to the Mathabhanga town. Severe erosion had also taken place near the town. The State Government have taken measures to check the erosion and the situation is now reported to be under control.

Rest Giver and Leave Reserve Staff for S & T Branch, Jaipur Division (Western Railway) and other Places on Indian Railways

7506. SHRI B. P. MAURYA :

SHRI DHAN SHAH PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in Jaipur Division of Indian Railways, no post of Rest Giver and Leave Reserve staff for any cadres of Signal and Telecommunication branch is existing with the result that staff is deprived of the benefit of suspense free weekly rest and timely leave ;

(b) whether there is also no duty roster of staff of Signal Inspector, Delhi Avoiding Line, Hazrat Nizamuddin and there is no arrangement of Weekly Rest and timely leave for this staff ; and

(c) if so, the action taken to remove this grievance on all the places on Indian Railways ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Leave reserve for Signal/Telecommunication Inspectors in all grades is provided in the category of Assistant Signal/Telecommunication Inspectors. Leave reserve posts for the categories of Electrical/Mechanical Signal maintainers and Telecommunication Maintainers are provided in the category of Helpers. Periodic rest is also granted through separate Rest Givers wherever necessary.

(b) The posts under Signal Inspector Delhi Avoiding Line Hazrat Nizamuddin have recently been sanctioned and non-cyclic duty rosters for them have since been

provided. The weekly rest has been catered for within the roster.

(c) Does not arise.

Posts of Sub-Editors lying vacant in Ministry of Law and Justice

7507. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are some posts of Sub-Editors lying vacant since long and they are not being filled up because these are reserved for scheduled Castes/Tribes in his Ministry ;

(b) if so, whether there are some percentages fixed for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in these posts ; and

(c) whether the High Court judgments are being got translated on Overtime basis ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) No post of Sub-Editor is lying vacant.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As the work relating to the publication of the High Court Journal is very heavy and has to be completed according to a time schedule, some High Court judgments are at times got translated by the translators of the Official Language (Legislative) Commission on overtime basis.

Stoppage of Rajdhani Express at Dhanbad Station, Bihar on Eastern Railway

7508. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Rajdhani Express has a stoppage at Gomoh and not at Dhanbad in Bihar ;

(b) whether Dhanbad is the largest industrial belt in Bihar ;

(c) whether a large number of passenger travel from Dhanbad to Calcutta and Delhi every-day ; and

(d) whether Government propose a to arrange for the stoppage of this Express at Dhanbad in lieu of Gomoh to suit the conveniences of the public ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes. A service halt at Gomoh for change of crew is provided but booking of passengers is not allowed.

(b) It is a big industrial belt.

(c) Yes.

(d) No.

Industries in Bihar

7509. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) what is the position of Bihar with regard to the development of industries as compared to other States in the country ;

(b) the causes of its industrial backwardness ; and

(c) whether Government propose to remove this backwardness taking North Bihar into special consideration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) to (c). Bihar, along with the states of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, has been declared as backward by the Working Group set up for the identification of backward areas. The causes of Bihar's industrial backwardness are, in common with other such areas, the lack of adequate infrastructure and of social overheads. With a view to accelerating the industrial development of the backward areas including Bihar, certain districts/areas have been selected for purposes of concessional finance from financial institutions and for 10% Central Grant/Subsidy for industries to be started in those areas. The districts selected for concessional finance so far as Bihar is concerned are Santhal Parganas, Bhagalpur, Palamau, Champaran, Saran,

Darbhanga, Purnea, Muzaffarpur and Saharsa (six of which are in North Bihar). For the 10% Central Grant/Subsidy Darbhanga (in North Bihar) and Bhagalpur districts have been selected from Bihar. Recently a joint institutional study team consisting of IDBI, ICICI, IFC, etc. has made an industrial survey of Bihar and submitted a report which is under examination.

लघु उद्योगों का विकास करने हेतु भारत तथा डेनमार्क के बीच समझौता

7510. श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लघु उद्योगों का विकास करने हेतु भारत और डेनमार्क के बीच हाल ही में एक समझौता हुआ है;

(ख) इस समझौते के अन्तर्गत डेनमार्क से भारत को किस प्रकार की सहायता प्राप्त होगी;

(ग) जिन स्थानों पर उक्त योजना कार्यान्वित की जायेगी, उनके नाम क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार उत्तरी बिहार में लघु उद्योगों का विकास करने हेतु वहाँ ऐसी योजना लागू करने के प्रश्न पर विचार करने का है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग). वंगलौर की औद्योगिक वस्ती में औजार बनाने वालों के लिये एक तकनीक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र और एक सेवा केन्द्र स्थापित करने के लिये नई दिल्ली में दिनांक 8 जुलाई 1971 को भारत और डेनमार्क के बीच एक समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर

हुए। डेनमार्क की सरकार दोनों केन्द्रों के लिए औजार और 5 डेनिश विशेषज्ञों की सेवाये प्रदान करेगी तथा डेनमार्क में भारतीय तकनीशियनों के प्रशिक्षण की सुविधा भी उपलब्ध करेगी।

(घ) जी नहीं। टूल रूम स्थापित करने की व्यवस्था की आवश्यकता तभी होगी जब इस सुविधा का लाभ उठाने के लिये यहाँ पर्याप्त संख्या में लघु उद्योग एक को की स्थापना की जायेगी।

Establishment of H. M. T. Units in U. P.

7511. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a unit of Hindustan Machihe Tools Ltd is likely to be established in U. P. during the Fourth Plan ; and

(b) if so, the location of this Unit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) :
(a) There is no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

Mine Explosion on Railway Track in Assam

7512. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI MAHA DEEPAK SINGH :
SHRI SAMAR GUHA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any arrest has been made of a person or persons in connection with mine explosion on the Railway track in Assam ; and

(b) whether it has proved to be an act of sabotage by Pakistani Agent ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) Not yet known.

Reduction of Project Allowance in Bharat Heavy Electricals, Hardwar

7513. SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Project Allowance in Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Hardwar, has been reduced ;

(b) if so, whether this demand and other outstanding demands of the employees are under consideration ; and

(c) if so, when a final decision is likely to be taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):
(a) to (c). The project allowance in Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Hardwar, has been discontinued with effect from 1.7.1970. All aspects relating to the demand of project allowance have been settled finally and the matter is no longer outstanding. The various other demands received from the Recognised Union alongwith the demand for continuance of project allowance were discussed and an agreement was reached by the Management with the Recognised Union on 8.8.1970. However, minor demands received, in the day to day working from the recognised union and others are considered and attended to by the Management of the Company.

Enquiry into the Working of Industrial Units

7514. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the desirability of evolving a machinery to enquire into the functioning of industrial units which employ more than 10,000 workers and continue to show poor performance over two years and show signs of financial breakdown ; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) and (b). The Central Government already has adequate powers under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, for dealing with mis-managed industrial undertakings. Section 15 of the Act empowers the Government to make or cause to be made investigation in respect of any industry included in the First Schedule to the Act or any industrial undertaking in certain circumstances, such as when there has been or is likely to be a fall in production, or deterioration in the quality of the products, or rise in their prices without justification, or mis-use of resources of national importance or the industrial undertaking is being managed in a manner highly detrimental to the scheduled industry concerned or to public interest. On completion of such investigation, if the Central Government is satisfied, it may give directions to the industrial undertaking for improving its performance and restoring normalcy in its overall working as contemplated in Section 16 of the Act. If such direction is not obeyed or if the industrial undertaking in respect of which an investigation has been made under Section 15 of the Act is being managed in a manner highly detrimental to the public interest or the interest of the scheduled industry concerned, the Central Government has power to assume management of the undertaking initially for a period not exceeding 5 years and an extended period of 10 years i.e. upto a total period of 15 years. Since adequate powers are already available to the Government for dealing with mis-managed undertakings, the need for evolving a separate machinery for the purpose does not arise.

Hijacking of Goods Trains in West Bengal

7515. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether like hijacking of planes, goods trains are being hijacked in West Bengal where a driver of a train is forced to take a train to a particular point other than its destination and then the miscreants

break open the wagons and take away the goods ;

(b) whether the Eastern Railway Employees' Union have lodged a complaint with Government in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the various steps that Government have taken to tackle the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Assistance from States to prevent commission of crime in Railway

7516. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what assistance is sought by the Railway Administration from the various State Governments in preventing criminal activities and dealing with criminals or offenders on the Railway routes and Railways in general ;

(b) whether full cooperation from the State Governments is always available ; and

(c) if not, the steps Government propose to take to have an effective say or control over such matters ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). Assistance of the State Governments is sought for prevention, detection, investigation and persecution of cases of thefts of booked consignments, Railways' own material and equipment besides for guarding of vital installations and maintenance of law and order on Railways. The State Governments are extending their best possible assistance and co-operation in tackling them.

(c) Does not arise.

Resolution passed at mass meeting by Railwaymen at Gaya against Railway Officers at Dhanbad Eastern Railway

7517. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of

RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether by a letter dated the 28th April, 1971 Shri Ramavatar Shastri M.P. apprised him about the heinous attempts of one Railway officer and one Senior Subordinate, Dhanbad, Eastern Railway to create provincialism and casteism, if so, the action taken thereon ; and

(b) whether the Resolutions on the above subject passed in the mass meeting of Railwaymen at Gaya on 23rd February, 1971 under the Presidentship of Shri Mahabir Das, M.P. were received by him, if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No such letter was received from Shri Ramavatar Shastri, M.P. However, a memorandum from the unrecognised Divisional Railway Employees' Co-ordination Committee, Dhanbad has been received through some other Members of Parliament, wherein an allegation has been made against an officer and a Senior Subordinate that they were whipping up provincial feelings and casteism to disrupt the unity amongst the employees. The allegations were found to be without any basis and were not established.

(b) Yes. No action could be taken on the resolutions which contained only vague allegations. The facts did not establish the allegations.

Irrigated area in West Bengal

7518. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the percentage of the gross irrigated area in comparison to the total cropped area is only 23 percent in West Bengal ;

(b) if so, what is the percentage of the gross irrigated area in comparison with other States ;

(c) whether the irrigation facilities are greatly insufficient for a chronically food deficit State like West Bengal ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to improve the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) (a) to (c). The gross irrigated area in West Bengal is 29% of the total cropped area. The All India percentage is 23.

(d) Irrigation is very essential for additional crop production all over India and emphasis is therefore being laid in the developmental plans or provision of additional irrigation facilities. In the Fourth Plan a provision of Rs. 953.8 crores has been made for major and medium irrigation projects and provision of Rs. 515.7 crores has also been made for minor irrigation programme administered by the Ministry of Agriculture. The provision for West Bengal is Rs. 19.00 crores and Rs. 26.74 crores respectively.

दिल्ली में 15 जुलाई को हुए प्रदर्शन में भाग लेने वाले रेलवे कर्मचारियों को दी गई सुविधाएं

7519. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे कर्मचारियों की राष्ट्रीय फेडरेशन के तत्वावधान में 15 जुलाई, 1971 को दिल्ली में एक प्रदर्शन हुआ था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रदर्शन में लगभग कितने रेल कर्मचारियों ने भाग लिया ;

(ग) क्या इन कर्मचारियों द्वारा उक्त प्रदर्शन में भाग लिये जाने के लिये रेलवे कर्मचारियों को 200 रेल डिब्बों की व्यवस्था की गई थी ;

(घ) क्या रेलवे कर्मचारियों को उक्त प्रदर्शन में भाग लेने के लिए 3 से 7 दिन का अवकाश

दिया गया था तथा रेलवे स्टेडियम में उनके ठहरने का प्रबन्ध भी किया गया था; और

बैठक बंगलौर में गत 14 से 16 जून, तक हुई थी;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इसका औचित्य क्या है ?

(ख) क्या बैठक में किये गये निर्णयों को उन्हें भेज दिया गया है;

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ग) यदि हां, तो ये निर्णय क्या है; और

(ख) रिपोर्टों के अनुसार लगभग 7000 व्यक्तियों ने इस प्रदर्शन में भाग लिया था;

(घ) सरकार की उनके बारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

(ग) दिल्ली/नयी दिल्ली को/से अपने यात्रा के लिए कर्मचारियों द्वारा लगभग 26 डिब्बों का इस्तेमाल किया गया था ।

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में किसी कर्मचारी को विशेष छुट्टी मंजूर नहीं की गयी थी ।

(ग) और (घ). बंगलौर में हुई अखिल भारतीय स्टेशन मास्टर संघ की बैठक में पास किये गये संकल्पों का सम्बन्ध मुख्यतः निम्न-लिखित बातों से है :—

उत्तरीय रेलवे मजदूर यूनियन ने, जो एक मान्यता प्राप्त एसोसिएशन है, एकत्रित होने के लिए रेल प्रशासन से उनके बैडमिंटन हाल के उपयोग की अनुमति ले ली थी । रेलवे स्टेडियम में उनके ठहरने का प्रबन्ध नहीं किया गया था ।

अन्तरिम राहत में वृद्धि, गाड़ियों के बिलम्ब से चलने कारणों की जाँच, कर्मचारियों पर प्रहार के विरुद्ध अपर्याप्त सुरक्षा, आचरण नियमों का निरसन, यंत्रीकरण के विरुद्ध रोष, ओहदे का लिहाज किए बिना भ्रष्ट अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध निवारक कार्रवाई, रोस्टर ड्यूटी से स्टेशन मास्टरों को छूट, जमानत की राशि से भविष्य निधि की रकम अधिक होने पर उसकी वापसी, सभी स्टेशनों पर स्थापना संहिताओं की व्यवस्था, बनावटी कारणों पर सताने के विरुद्ध रोष, पदोन्नति सरणि का आशोधन, ग्रेड के अनुसार विश्रामदाताओं और छुट्टी रिजर्व की व्यवस्था, रिक्तियों को तत्काल भरने, कार्य विप्लेषण के बिना पदों को मनमानी तौर पर अभ्यर्पित करने पर रोक, पुनश्चर्चा पाठ्यक्रम के अन्त में परीक्षा प्रणाली का समाप्ति आदि ।

(ङ) मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियनों के सम्मेलनों या बैठकों के लिए रेल परिसरों के उपयोग की अनुमति देने में कोई अनौचित्य नहीं है ।

बंगलौर में आयोजित आल इंडिया
स्टेशन मास्टर एसोसिएशन का
सम्मेलन

7520. श्री रामादत्तार शास्त्री : क्या रेल यंत्रो यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आल इण्डिया स्टेशन मास्टर्स एसोसिएशन का कोई सम्मेलन अथवा वार्षिक

इस मामले पर विचार किया जायेगा और उपयुक्त कार्रवाई की जायेगी । फिर इनमें से बहुत सी बातें इस समय तिसरे वेतन आयोग

के विचार क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत हैं। जिसकी रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा करना भी जरूरी है।

**बरोनी-गढ़ारा क्षेत्र के नैमित्तिक
कर्मचारियों का बहाल किया
जाना**

7521. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बरोनी-गढ़ारा में 33 दिन की हड़ताल में भाग लेने के कारण, अस्थायी स्थानापन्न तथा नैमित्तिक कर्मचारियों को हड़ताल समाप्त होने पर पुनः काम पर लौटने की अनुमति नहीं दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी पृथक्-पृथक् संख्या कितनी है ;

(ग) क्या कार्यवाही उनके द्वारा तथा श्रम मंत्री द्वारा किये गये आश्वासनों के प्रतिकूल नहीं है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार उन्हें कार्य पर पहुंचने कि अविलम्ब अनुमति देगी ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) और (ख). हड़ताल में केवल भाग लेने के कारण ही मजदूरों को हड़ताल समाप्त होने के बाद झूटी पर आने से नहीं रोका जाता। लेकिन बरोनी-गढ़ारा क्षेत्र के कुछ एवजी और नैमित्तिक मजदूरों को पुलिस द्वारा चलाये गये मामलों या घमकी देने, हिंसा आदि के मामलों में शामिल होने के कारण फिर से काम पर नहीं लगाया गया। ऐसे मजदूरों की संख्या के सम्बन्ध में पता लगाया जा रहा है और सूचना सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ग) और (घ). (ख) भाग (क) और (घ) का उत्तर देखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Mass Petitions by Railwaymen of Eastern Railway

7522. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether mass petitions of all categories of Railwaymen on Eastern Railway were submitted on 17th May, 1971 to General Manager, Eastern Railway through respective Divisional Superintendents, if so, what were the grievances and the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(b) whether there were demonstrations by the Eastern Railwaymen's Union before Divisional Superintendent, Dhanbad, Eastern Railway, on the 22nd June, 1971 and the 30th June, 1971 demanding withdrawal of all victimisations for the recent strike in Dhanbad Division, if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). Petitions were received from several employees of the Eastern Railway on 17th May 1971 and demonstrations were held by the Eastern Railwaymen's Union at Dhanbad on 22nd June, 1971, and 30th June, 1971. The grievances and demands mainly related to reinstatement in service of certain employees removed from service, withdrawal of suspension orders, cancellation of transfer orders, condonation of break in service of those who participated in the Dhanbad strike and withdrawal of police cases instituted under Essential Services Maintenance Act, as also withdrawal of alleged victimisation against the staff.

There has been no victimisation of staff for participation in the strike of February, 1971 in Dhanbad Division. Action has been taken by the Railway Administration against a few delinquent employees for specific offences after following the normal disciplinary procedures. Similarly, a few employees have been transferred in the interest of administration. Further, participation in an illegal strike results in an automatic break in service in accordance with Railway Service rules. In so far as Police cases are concerned, the Railway Administration cannot interfere in the matter, as employees are being prosecuted for specific infractions of the law.

Decrease in Production in Chittaranjan Locomotive Works due to Scarcity of Raw Materials

7523. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether production is being decreased day by day in Chittaranjan Locomotive Works owing to the scarcity of raw materials, if so, the reasons for the scarcity of raw materials ; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to supply sufficient quantities of raw materials to this factory ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) Steps are taken for timely procurement to ensure adequate stocks of raw materials for meeting the requirements of production programme. To meet any short-fall in indigenous supplies imports are arranged on emergency basis.

Corruption in the despatch of Coal Wagons in Dhanbad Division

7524. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the corrupt practices in the matter of despatch of coal wagons defrauding the Railway in Dhanbad Division have been probed into, if so, the details of the wagons so booked from different stations of this Division and the particulars of the orders/advice given by the local Railway authorities during the last three years ;

(b) whether detection of coal racket at Tetulmari station has been disputed by some Railway officer of Dhanbad Division and Vigilance Inspector, Eastern Railway, if so, the particulars thereof ; and

(c) whether the case has been referred to C.B.I. and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Recovery of Stolen Rails, Wooden Sleepers etc. from Police Barrack at Berhampur, West Bengal

7525. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether huge quantities of rails and wooden sleepers suspected to be stolen properties have been recovered from the police barrack at Berhampur (West Bengal) ;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any enquiry to bring the culprits to book ; and

(c) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Economy and Efficiency in Railways

7526. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what steps have been taken to effect economy and improve efficiency in the Railways ; and

(b) what are the results achieved so far in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b) Some of the important steps amongst various measures being taken for effecting economy and improving efficiency in the Railways are listed below :

(i) Economy in fuel and electric power consumption by

(a) strict control over trip ration of fuel ;

(b) strict accountal at fuelling points by installation of flow meters ;

(c) changing over from low tension to high tension power supply ;

- (d) negotiating with suppliers to secure economic tariffs ;
 - (e) changing over from railway's generation to purchasing power from outside ;
 - (f) replacing incandescent lamps by fluorescent tubes ; and
 - (g) rationalising train charts to secure even distribution of trains avoiding bunching so as to reduce maximum demand.
- (ii) *Prevention of thefts and pilferages by*
- (a) intensified patrolling of tracks, yards and goods sheds by the Railway Protection Force ;
 - (b) escorting of goods trains wherever called for ;
 - (c) improving the wagon seals ;
 - (d) promptly repairing damages to wagon panels ; and
 - (e) placing copies of wagon particulars inside the wagon to minimise incidence of un-connected wagons.
- (iii) Substitution of imported items by indigenous items.
- (iv) Mechanisation and simplification of accounting procedures without large scale reduction in staff, and by absorbing surplus staff in alternative posts.
- (v) Welding of rail-joints to reduce wear and tear to reduce maintenance.
- (vi) Review of steam engine utilisation, resulting in reduction of steam engine holdings.
- (vii) Extension of incentive schemes in railway workshops.
- (viii) Computerisation of B.G. wagon movement towards better utilisation of wagons.
- (ix) Reduction in stores inventories through careful review and use of modern material management techniques.
- (x) Review of marshalling arrangements in order to make intensive use of major marshalling yards, and the running of block specials for better wagon utilisation and avoidance of detentions.
- (xi) Method study and work studies for greater efficiency.
- (xii) Running of goods trains to fixed paths to the maximum extent possible and running passenger trains to time.
- (xiii) Modernisation of signal and telecommunication.
- (xiv) Extension of containerised service.
- (xv) Planned introduction of diesel and electric traction.
2. As a result of various measures of economy, a saving of about Rs. 2.44 crores (consisting of economies of Rs. 0.60 crores in recurring expenses and Rs. 1.84 crores in non-recurring expenses) has been effected during 1970-71. Besides, there was a saving of Rs. 1.68 crores during the same period in the costs of sanctioned works.
3. Available data of efficiency indicators clearly show that railway assets are now being more intensively utilised than in the past and that the productivity of both labour and capital has improved over the last two decades. The freight traffic density per route/track kilometre is now more than double what it was in 1950-51 on the broad gauge and more than three times on the metre gauge. The number of locomotives (expressed in terms of standard steam locomotives) utilised to move a million net tonne kilometres per day has come down significantly from 25 in 1950-51 to 20 in 1969-70 and 1970-71, on the broad gauge.

and from 65 in 1950-51 to 40 in 1969-70 and further to 37 in 1970-71 on the metre gauge. Similarly, the number of wagons (in terms of four-wheelers of standard carrying capacity), used to move a million net tonne kilometres per day has decreased on the broad gauge from 1,402 in 1950-51 to 1,087 in 1969-70. This figure for 1970-71 stands at 1,106. The slight increase in 1970-71 should be viewed in the light of the decline in freight traffic demands in 1970-71 and the various factors affecting operation, such as the law and order situation, particularly in the Eastern Region, thefts of communication cables and overhead equipment, wagon fittings, etc., which have had their inevitable repercussions on freight traffic movement. On the metre gauge, the number of wagons of standard capacity used to move a million net tonne kilometres per day has been brought down from 2,771 in 1950-51 to 1,994 in 1969-70 and further to 1,983 in 1970-71. The capital-at-charge, equated to 1950-51 price levels, per billion traffic units (net tonne kilometres plus passenger kilometres) has come down from Rs. 15.92 crores in 1950-51 to Rs. 13.49 crores in 1969-70. The reduction in the number of locomotives and wagons per unit of traffic broadly indicates the extent of saving in capital investment and consequently in the recurring expenditure on repairs and maintenance, provision for depreciation and interest charges, which would otherwise have been incurred.

Productivity of staff, measured by the number of traffic units (net tonne kilometres plus passenger kilometres) moved per

employee on the open line has increased from 122 thousands per annum in 1950-51 to 185 thousands in 1969-70 and further to 187 thousands in 1970-71.

The overall operating-cum-efficiency index derived from sixteen selected items generally accepted as indices of efficiency of railway working and covering the salient aspects of operation, has gone up from 100 in 1950-51 to 120.9 in 1969-70 and to 121.4 in 1970-71.

मध्य प्रदेश में सिंचाई के लिए प्रयुक्त नदियों का पानी

7527. श्री रणबहादुर सिंह : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश से निकलने वाली नदियों के जलका, उस प्रदेश में और अन्य प्रदेशों में जिनसे हो कर नदियां बहती हैं; कितना-कितना प्रतिशत सिंचाई के काम में लाया जाता है ; और

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में सिंचाई के लिए पर्याप्त मात्रा में जल सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या उपाय किये हैं ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बैजनाथ कुरील) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में मुख्य नदी बेसिन, नर्मदा, ताप्ती, चम्बल, वेतवा, केन, सोन, महानदी और गोदावरी है। इन नदियों के आने मुहानों पर कुल जलसाधनों का और 1968-69 तक मंजूरी दी गई परियोजनाओं के पूर्ण होने पर उनके उपयोग का एक मोटा अंदाजा नीचे दिया जाता है :—

नदी प्रणाली	जल साधन (दस लाख फुट)	1968-69 तक मंजूरी दी गई परियोजनाओं के पूर्णतः विकसित हो जाने पर उनका उपयोग	
		मध्य प्रदेश	बेसिन में अन्य राज्य
नर्मदा	28	2.7	2.4
ताप्ती	10	नगण्य	4
चम्बल	10	2	3
वेतवा और केन	10	0.6	2
सोन	12	नगण्य	5
महानदी	50	3.0	8
गोदावरी	90	नगण्य	15

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार सिंचाई सम्बन्धी सुविधाओं के विकास को अधिकाधिक महत्व दे रही है। योजनाओं के दौरान, 25 लाख एकड़ की कुल शक्यता वाली 7 बड़ी और 50 मध्यम स्कीम आरम्भ की गई हैं। इनसे 10.7 लाख एकड़ की शक्यता पहले ही बढ़ चुकी है और मार्च 1974 तक इसके बढ़ कर 19.5 लाख एकड़ तक पहुँच जाने की आशा है। विभिन्न योजनाओं में किया गया परिव्यय इस प्रकार है :—

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

प्रथम योजना	30
दूसरी योजना	37
तीसरी योजना	20
1966-69	
चौथी योजना	83
(लक्ष्य)	

मध्य प्रदेश में कुल कृषि योग्य भूमि में सिंचित भूमि का अनुपात

7528. श्री रणबहादुर सिंह : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में कुल कृषि योग्य भूमि में सिंचित भूमि का अनुपात कितना है ;

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश के समीपवर्ती राज्यों में कुल कृषि योग्य भूमि में सिंचित भूमि का अनुपात कितना है ;

(ग) इस अनुपात को इस सम्बन्ध में समीपवर्ती राज्यों के समान लाने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश को कितनी केन्द्रीय सहायता दी गई है ; और

(घ) गत तीन योजनाओं के दौरान प्रत्येक योजना में मध्य प्रदेश को कितनी केन्द्रीय सहायता दी गई ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) : (क) और (ख). कुल फसली क्षेत्र और वृहत् और मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाओं से सिंचाई-शक्यता, और मध्य-प्रदेश और उससे सटे राज्यों में कुल फसली क्षेत्रफल की तुलना में उसकी प्रतिशतता दिखाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) और (घ). सिंचाई राज्यों का मामला है और सिंचाई-परियोजनाओं के लिए राज्य सरकारें धन की व्यवस्था अपने कुल योजना परिव्यय की सीमा के अन्दर ही करती हैं। मध्य प्रदेश का कुल योजना परिव्यय, उसके लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता और वृहत् और मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाओं पर परिव्यय नीचे निदिष्ट है :—

अवधि	मध्य प्रदेश का कुल योजना परिव्यय	योजना के लिए मध्य प्रदेश को केन्द्रीय सहायता	वृहत् और मध्यम सिंचाई क्षेत्र में परिव्यय
प्रथम योजना	94	61	8 (लगभग)
दूसरी योजना	145	96	30
तीसरी योजना	288	219	37
1966-69	173	142	20
चौथी योजना	393	262	96
(लक्ष्य)			

विवरण

राज्य	फसली क्षेत्र 1967-68	अन्तिम सिंचाई शक्यता	सिंचाई शक्यता 1968-69	फसली क्षेत्र का प्रतिशत	अन्तिम सिंचाई शक्यता की प्रतिशतता
1	2	3	4	5	6
मध्य प्रदेश	483	199.1	40.1	8.3	20.2
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	316	255	96.3	30.4	38.7
बिहार	269	196	87.0	32.3	44.3
गुजरात	258	95.1	34.0	13.2	35.8
महाराष्ट्र	473	113.1	46.8	9.9	41.4
उड़ीसा	184	100	43.1	23.9	43.1
राजस्थान	411	122.8	61.8	15.1	50.3
उत्तर प्रदेश	560	373	188.1	33.6	50.4

दिल्ली, कलकता, बम्बई तथा मद्रास
में स्थानीय यातायात

7529. श्री रणबहादुर सिंह: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली, कलकत्ता, बम्बई और मद्रास में यातायात के बोझ को घटाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है या किए जाने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमत्‌देवा) : चल स्टाक, टर्मिनल / खण्डीय क्षमता आदि के रूप में अपेक्षित साधनों की उपलब्धता के अनुसार

अतिरिक्त गाड़ियों को चलाने, वर्तमान गाड़ियों के चालन क्षेत्र बढ़ाने और उनमें अधिक डिब्बे लगाने के लिए उपाय किये जा रहे हैं। 1970-71 वर्ष के दौरान इन चार नगरों में कुल मिलाकर 109 उपनगरीय गाड़ियां चलायी गयीं। उनका चालन क्षेत्र बढ़ाया गया। अप्रैल 1971 की समय-सारणी में 26 और गाड़ियां चलायी गयीं। चालन क्षेत्र बढ़ाया गया। इन नगरों के व्यापक पारवहन सुविधाओं के समूचे प्रश्न पर विचार करने के लिए, योजना आयोग के तत्वाधान में महानगर परिवहन पर एक अध्ययन दल का भी गठन किया गया है।

Railway Line Feasibility Study of Narayanpur-Dhalli-Rajhara in Bastar District

7530. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government are aware that the Government of Madhya Pradesh carried out a feasibility study of the Narayanpur-Dhalli Rajhara Railway line in Bastar District;

(b) whether Government are aware that there is a substantial difference in the findings of the Railway feasibility report and that of the State Government; if so, the particulars of difference; and

(c) if not, whether Government would reconsider the study of laying this railway line ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Yes. The differences are mainly in regard to the traffic that is likely to materialise on the new line. The report of the Madhya Pradesh Government has been sent to the South Eastern Railway for updating the feasibility-cum-cost study report prepared by them earlier.

Revival of S. S. Railway

7531. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether the S. S. Railway had been sold to one leading iron and steel dealer of Delhi and if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : It is understood that the assets of S. S. Light Railway Company, excluding the land which is owned by the Government of India and the permanent buildings at Delhi-Shahdara and Saharanpur, have been sold for Rs. 1.31 crores by the liquidators of the Company to an iron and steel merchant of Delhi.

Alignment of Banks of Gandak River upto Saran Border

7532. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had considered for reconnaissance and model studies to ensure proper alignment of the banks of the Gandak river upto Saran border ; and

(b) if so, the progress achieved in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) The Union Minister of Irrigation and Power, after inspection of the breaches in the Bihar bund on the right bank of the Gandak early in July, 1971, has suggested the realignment of the Bihar embankment sufficiently away from the river and also planning of protection works against erosion after carrying out model experiments.

(b) The Government of Bihar have reported that necessary surveys and collection of data for the model experiments have been initiated.

Cauvery Water Dispute

7533. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Mysore Governor suggested that the Cauvery water dispute be referred to technical experts of concerned States and the Central Water and Power Commission to ensure fair distribution of water ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) Press reports have been seen. Similar suggestions had been made by Government of Mysore earlier.

(b) All the aspects of the dispute over the Cauvery Water amongst the States of Kerala, Mysore and Tamil Nadu are under careful consideration of the Central Government with a view to finding out how the differences could be resolved amicably.

Waiting Rooms, Latrines and Urinals remaining dirty in Small Stations

7534. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether waiting rooms, latrines and urinals are found to remain dirty, unclean and unhygienic in most of the small stations particularly in West Bengal ;

(b) whether such complaints were made earlier also ; and

(c) if so, the action taken for keeping such places clean in wayside stations ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No. The position has, however, become unsatisfactory at certain border stations in West Bengal due to heavy influx of refugees.

(b) No.

(c) Every effort is being made to maintain cleanliness of way side stations in West Bengal despite the difficult conditions created.

Fall in Industrial Production in West Bengal

7535. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether over-all industrial production both in the private and the public sector has gone down in West Bengal during the period between 1968-70 ;

(b) if so, the extent of shortfall of production ;

(c) whether any assessment has been made regarding factors like (i) strike (ii) closure of mills, (iii) go-slow tactics,

(iv) managerial inefficiency and (v) shortage of raw materials, contributing to such short fall of production ; and

(d) if so, the result of such assessment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) :

(a) and (b). Based on the production figures available in this Ministry relating to 50 selected public and private sector industries in West Bengal, it is observed that production in 1970 declined in 23 industries as compared to the 1968 level of production, and in 26 industries as compared to the 1969 level, vide statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-877/71*].

(c) and (d). No such assessment has been made. However, the State Government had appointed an Inquiry Committee on closed and sick industries whose report was submitted on 30.12.1970. According to this Committee, the main reasons for closure were labour trouble, financial stringency, lack of orders and scarcity of raw materials. Some of the remedial measures suggested by the Committee such as the formation of Industrial Reconstruction Corporation and provision of relief to certain classes of undertakings have already been acted upon.

Setting up of Wine Plants in Cooperative Sector

7536. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some proposals have been received for setting up wine producing plants in the cooperative sector ;

(b) if so, the main features thereof ;

(c) what is Government's policy for setting up wine producing plants in co-operative sector at present ; and

(d) whether Government will give more facilities in the case of such proposals for setting up more wine producing plants in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The National Cooperative Development Corporation have received two proposals, one each from Mysore and Haryana, for financial assistance for establishing grape—wine and brandy units in the co-operative sector. The Mysore Breweries Cooperative Society Ltd., Bangalore (Mysore State), to which a licence to manufacture wine and brandy from grapes, has already been issued by the Excise Commissioner, Mysore, proposes to set up a winery to produce 3,000 H. L. of wine and 600 H. L. of brandy at an estimated cost of Rs. 19.10 lakhs. Similarly, the unit proposed to be set up by the Haryana State Cooperative Supply and Marketing Federation Ltd., Chandigarh at Hissar is estimated to cost Rs. 25.83 lakhs and will produce 1000 H. L. of white sweet wine, 250 H. L. of white dry wine, 250 H. L. of vermouth, 100 H. L. of brandy and 50 H. L. of red wine.

The main features of another proposal received by the D. G. T. D. for setting up wine processing plant by Messrs. Punjab State Cooperative Supply and Marketing Federation Ltd. at Ferozepore, are production of 14 lakhs litres of wine and brandy on single shift basis at a capital investment of Rs. 40 lakhs.

(c) and (d). The intending entrepreneurs are required to obtain a licence for setting up wine producing units from the Excise Department of the State concerned. If the State Governments decide to encourage cooperatives to take up processing of grapes into wine and brandy by issuing necessary excise licence, financial assistance towards the block cost of the unit could be considered by the National Cooperative Development Corporation, based on merits of each case, under its Central Sector scheme for small and medium sized agricultural processing units.

Damage suffered by Trains in West Bengal, Bihar and Assam

7537. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to

state :

(a) whether the Railway trains have suffered heavy damages in West Bengal, Bihar and Assam during the last three years ;

(b) whether the loss has been assessed and necessary steps taken to protect the trains against such damages in future ;

(c) whether it is proposed to withdraw some train services of the Eastern Railway regions as a precautionary measure ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Exclusion of Cement Industry from Priority List

7538. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some industries have recently been excluded from the priority list recently ;

(b) whether this will have any adverse impact on the productivity of those industries as apprehended by the industrialists—particularly the cement industry ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to ensure that the development of those industries is maintained properly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA): (a) to (c). Having regard to the present general economic conditions in the country, Government have decided that it would not be necessary that cement industry and certain other industries such as aluminium, motor trucks and buses, refractories, soda ash, petro-chemicals and automobile ancillaries which have hitherto enjoyed a special tax exemption upto 8% of their profits

should continue to enjoy this special benefit. Government do not consider that the above decision would adversely affect the productivity of these industries including the cement industry.

Production of Khadi Clothes in Manipur

7539. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by the Government of Manipur to increase the production of khadi clothes in Manipur so far;

(b) whether the dexterity of the handloom weavers in Manipur has not been given adequate opportunities to weave khadi clothes due to poor production of handspun yarn;

(c) whether improved type of charkha has been introduced in Manipur; if so, in what scale and the results thereof; and

(d) if not, whether Government have decided not to go further in the production of handspun yarn ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) Government of Manipur constituted The Khadi & Village Industries Board in 1966 to implement programmes approved by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. The Commission is also directly organising Khadi production and sales activities in selected centres in the State. There are also 3 registered institutions engaged in khadi activity in the state.

(b) : Handloom weavers of Manipur who are used to mill yarn are generally not inclined to take up weaving of khadi. However, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission is exploring possibilities of proper utilisation of the dexterity of handloom weavers.

(c) : Two units of all metal six-spindle New Model Charkhas have been allocated for Manipur State. One of these units is expected to go into production in a month or so.

(d) : Does not arise.

Publication of Law Books in Regional Languages

7540. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) what measures have been taken by Government to translate and publish important law books in the regional languages under the auspices of a Central agency; and

(b) the main features of such a scheme and how many publications have been made and in how many languages ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) :

(a) This Ministry has in hand a scheme for (i) translation of standard law books in Hindi and (ii) production of original law text books in Hindi for use in the LL. B. Classes of the Universities in Hindi-speaking States. There is no proposal for the translation of law books or writing of law books in any other regional language. 59 standard works in English on various branches of law have been provisionally selected for translation in Hindi. The persons who are to translate these works have not been selected so far. Agreements have been entered into with 27 authors for writing law text books in Hindi on various subjects. Manuscripts have been received from 4 authors in respect of subjects assigned to them.

New Railway Line from Nadikude to Secunderabad via Bibinagar

7541. SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to construct a new Railway line from Nadikude to Secunderabad via Bibinagar ;

(b) if so, the steps so far taken by Government ; and

(c) how much distance will be shortened from Secunderabad to Madras with the construction of this new line ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b) Engineering and Traffic Surveys for a new line from Secunderabad (Bibinagar) to Nadikude together with conversion of the Guntur-Macherla Metre Gauge Section into Broad Gauge, have recently been carried out and the reports are at present under the examination of the Railway Board.

(c) By about 93.0 Kms.

Loans and grants given to Andhra Pradesh Khadi Village Industries and Khadi Board from Central Government

7542. SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount given to the Andhra Pradesh Khadi Village Industries and Khadi Board as loan and as grant by the Centre during the last three years ;

(b) whether these loans and grants are used properly for starting industrial schemes, if so, the main features of such utilisation; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a). Rs. 152.78 lakhs as loan and Rs. 87.69 lakhs as grant.

(b) The loans and grants are sanctioned in accordance with prescribed patterns of assistance for development of various scheme of the industries under the purview of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. Loans are given in the form of working capital for production and sales, for meeting capital expenditure for machinery and implements, godowns etc. and for share capital loans. Constant watch over the utilisation of funds is kept by the Khadi Commission to see that they are used properly.

(c) Does not arise.

Complaints against Staff and Branch Officer, Train Reserved Accommodation (Operating Branch) Northern Railway

7543. SHRI R. V. BADE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received some complaint against the staff and Branch Officer of Train Reserved Accommodation (Operating Branch) Northern Railway Headquarters alleging irregular and corrupt practices ; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Details of specific action taken in this case are being collected. These will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Cancellation of Scheduled Stoppage of Howrah-Hyderabad Express at Soro Station, Orissa on South Eastern Railway

7544. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for cancellation of the Scheduled stoppage Howrah-Hyderabad Express at Soro Railway Station, Balasore district, Orissa of Khurda Division, South Eastern Railway;

(b) whether his Ministry is considering to reschedule its stoppage in response to the constant public demand in the said station ; and

(c) if not, whether his Ministry is aware of the constant and regular chain pulling in the said Station to stop the Express ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) 45 Up/ 46 Dn. Express trains which were previously running between Puri and Hyderabad, were diverted and extended to run between Howrah and Hyderabad from 1st October, 1970. These trains have not been provided

with a stoppage at Soro and some other stations on the extended run between Khurda Road and Howrah.

(b) No.

(c) The incidence of alarm chain pulling of 45 Up/46 Dn. Express at Soro is meagre, as during the two months of May and June, 1971, the alarm chain of these trains was pulled on a total of 14 occasions.

Overbridges at Railway Stations in Khurda Division (South Eastern Railways)

7545. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry is aware that there are still a number of Railway Stations in the Khurda Division of South Eastern Railway, which do not have overbridges ; and

(b) whether his Ministry has a proposal to construct over-bridges at all such Stations in the Fourth Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a). Yes. Out of 62 stations, 32 do not have foot over bridges.

(b) At those stations where foot over-bridges do not exist, Railways provide the same as and when this facility becomes necessary depending upon the requirements of traffic and other considerations including the availability of funds. Accordingly, 7 more stations on the Khurda Division are proposed to be provided with foot-over-bridges in the Fourth Plan period.

Steps devised to avoid Train Accident due to Explosive

7546. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by his Ministry so far to devise any mechanism to detect explosives used by miscreant for blowing off trains so that the Driver can avoid any accident by stopping the train at a distance ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). No such device has been evolved so far nor is any such mechanism evolved by any Railways outside our country.

Broad Gauge Line from Cochin to Trivandrum

7547. SHRI R. BALAKRISHNA PILLAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered to convert the metre gauge line into broad gauge from Cochin to Trivandrum ;

(b) whether the work on this line has started ;

(c) if so, the amount likely to be spent on this conversion ; and

(d) the time by which the conversion of this line is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (c). Engineering and Traffic Surveys for conversion of the Ernakulam (near Cochin)-Trivandrum Metre Gauge Section into Broad Gauge have been carried out and the reports are at present under examination of the Railway Board. A decision on this conversion will be taken shortly. The conversion is estimated to cost Rs. 13.60 crores (gross).

(d) Since a decision regarding this conversion is yet to be taken, it is not possible to indicate the date by which it is likely to be completed.

Sanction to Goa's Selaulim Irrigation Project

7548. SHRI R. BALAKRISHNA PILLAI : Will the MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have accorded technical and administrative sanction to Goa's Selaulim Irrigation Project ; and

(b) if so, the cost of the project and the time by which the work on the project is likely to be started and completed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). The Salauli Irrigation Project, estimated to cost about Rs. 9.6 crores is in an advanced stage of technical examination in the Central Water and Power Commission and is expected to be cleared in the near future. Resources permitting, it is hoped that it will be possible to start preliminary works on the project during 1972-73, and complete the project in 5 or 6 years time.

Amendment of Constitution to curb and eliminate Monopoly

7549. SHRI R. BALAKRISHNA PILLAI :
SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY :

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether A.I.T.U.C. had demanded immediate amendment of the Constitution with a view to curbing and eliminating monopoly ; and

(b) If so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) and (b). The Ministry of Law and Justice has no information in the matter.

Setting up of Industries based on Forest Resources in Andhra Pradesh

7550. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the action taken so far and proposed to be taken for setting up of industries based on forest resources in Andhra Pradesh ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Action taken on demands of Signal and Telecommunication Staff of Indian Railways

7551. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :
SHRI R. V. BADE :
SHRI B. P. MAURYA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred question No. 4595 on the 13th July, 1971 regarding the demonstration by employees of the Signal and Telecommunication Branch of Indian Railways and state the action taken by the administration on each demand of Signal and Telecommunication staff of Indian Railways ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT — 878/71]

Industrial Estate in Chittaura bloc of Bahraich District (Uttar Pradesh)

7552. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the date on which an industrial estate building in Chittaura Bloc of Bahraich District (U. P.) was built and the cost of the construction ;

(b) whether the building is lying idle for the last several years ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether Government propose to utilise the building for housing some industry therein ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (d) . The information has been sought from the Government of Uttar Pradesh and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Manufacture of Tennis Balls with
Foreign Collaboration**

7553. SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN :
Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given approval for technical and financial collaboration with two foreign concerns from Sweden and London for the manufacture of tennis balls ; and

(b) if so, the conditions of agreement by these concerns with the respective Indian firms and the nature of financial commitments by them in this regards ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) M/s. Dunlop India Ltd., Calcutta and M/s. Dinubhai G. Desai and Co., Bombay have been approved for technical collaboration with M/s. Dunlop Co. Ltd., London and M/s. Helsingberges Gummifabriks Aktiebolag, Tretorn, Sweden, respectively for the manufacture of tennis balls.

(b) The terms of approval provide for payment of (i) commission to the U. K. Company for certain special services to be rendered by them in the case of M/s. Dunlop India and (ii) royalty to the Swedish Company in the case of M/s. Dinubhai G. Desai.

**Issue of licence to M/s. Kirloskar Bros.
with West German Collaboration for
manufacture of Tractors**

7554. SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN :
Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

be pleased to state :

(a) whether a licence has been given to M/s. Kirloskar collaboration of a West German concern ; and

(b) if so, the value of foreign machinery to be imported for this project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 257.14 lakhs.

**Machinery and Plant for Carriage
Works at Perambur**

7555. SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN :
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the machinery and plant for Carriage Works at Perambur in Southern Railway newly erected and renewed under programmed deliveries from 1968-69 ;

(b) the progress made every year and the amount spent correspondingly ; and

(c) the balance of the outlays yet to be utilised for this purpose and the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). Details of machinery and plant newly erected and renewed under programmed deliveries from 1968-69, progress made every year and the amount spent are as under

Description of machine	No.	Cost	Additional or Replacement Account
1968-69			
1. Electric hoists	4	Rs. 37049.00	New/additional
2. D.C. Generator Welding Plant	3	Rs. 15386.00	Renewal/replacement
3. D C. Generator Welding Plant	1	Rs. 4500.00	Renewal/replacement
4. Auto Trucks 2-ton capacity	4	Rs. 48242.00	Renewal/replacement
5. Shot peening plant	1	Rs. 167961.00	New/additional
6. Air Compressor 500 cft.	1	Rs. 63777.00	Renewal/replacement
		Rs. 336915.00	

<i>Description of machine</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Additional or Replacement Account</i>
<i>1969-70</i>			
1. C and W Wheel Lathe	1	Rs. 658884.00	Renewal/replacement
2. Water Cooling Pumps	2	Rs. 8330.00	New/additional
3. Spark Plug Tester	1	Rs. 1400.00	New/additional
4. Potable Gauge Crane	1	Rs. 2951.00	New/additional
5. Shaping Machine 24" stroke	1	Rs. 14015.00	New/additional
6. Spring Scragging Machine	1	Rs. 22000.00	New/additional
7. D.C. Welding Plant	2	Rs. 14488.00	Renewal/replacement
8. Lorry 5-ton capacity	2	Rs. 69160.00	Renewal/replacement
		Rs. 791228.00	
<i>1970-71</i>			
1. Electric Muffle furnace	1	Rs. 24720.00	New/additional
2. Oil Cooled Transformer Welding Plant	3	Rs. 10500.00	Renewal/replacement
3. 165" chassis 5-ton capacity	1	Rs. 37816.00	Renewal/replacement
4. Battery Charger	1	Rs. 1958.00	Renewal/replacement
		Rs. 74994.00	

(c) Balance outlay yet to be utilised for machinery and plant sanctioned upto 1970-71 is Rs 11,91,000/-. Reasons for its non-utilisation are as under :

- (i) Rs. 1,78,000/- out of this amount pertains to the estimated outlay for machines sanctioned in 1970-71. Procurement of machines generally takes about 2 years and this amount would, therefore, be spent only during

1972-73.

- (ii) Some of the machines require to be imported and, therefore, it takes comparatively a longer period for procurement.
- (iii) Anticipated indigenous development of manufacture of certain types of machines, being imported hitherto, leads to slight deferring of their actual procurement.

**Road Overbridges on National Highway
No. 45, across Railway Lines
(Southern Railway)**

7556. **SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN :**
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased
to state :

(a) the number and the details of the
works for which provision has been made
this year and last year for construction of
road overbridges on National Highway No.
45 across the Railway lines on the Southern
Railway ;

(b) the amount so far spent on those
works ; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in the
completion of these works in view of the
heavy flow of road and rail traffic on those
routes ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI HANUMANTHAIA) :** (a) A
Statement is attached.

(b) and (c). Over bridge near Tambaram
has been completed. The estimated cost of
this overbridge was Rs. 4.66 lakhs.

The remaining 6 works shown against
S. No. 2 of the enclosed statement have
been sponsored by the State Government
only recently. Drawings and estimates are
being finalised by the Railway in consultation
with the State Government/Ministry of
Shipping and Transport. The works will
be sanctioned and planned for execution so
that the Railway's portion of the work on
the bridge proper gets completed simul-
taneously with the construction of approaches
by the State Government.

Statement

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of works</i>	<i>Details of works</i>
1.	1970-71	1	Madras Egmore—Chingleput Section—Road overbridge in lieu of the existing level crossing at Km. 30/9-10 near Tambaram mile 16/2 of National Highway No. 45.
2.	1971-72	6	(i) Tambaram-Chingleput Section—Proposed road overbridge at Km. 55/3-4 in lieu of existing level crossing at Km. 55/2-3 near Peranur (Road mile 31/8 of N.H. 45). (ii) Chingleput-Kanchipuram Section—Proposed road overbridge in lieu of the existing level crossing at Km. 0/2 between Chingleput and Reddipalayam stations (Road mile 34/3 of N.H. 45). (iii) Chingleput-Villupuram Section—Proposed road overbridge in lieu of the existing level crossing at Km. 159/5-6 between Mundiambakkam and the Villupuram Stations (Road mile 96/4 of N.H. 45). (iv) Chingleput-Villupuram Section Proposed road overbridge in lieu of the existing level crossing at Km. 104/6-7 within the limits of Tozhupedu Railway Station (Road mile 62/1 of N.H. 45). (v) Villupuram-Tiruchchirappalli (Chord line) Section—Proposed road overbridge in lieu of the existing level crossing at Km. 169/9-10 between Villupuram and Kandambakkam stations (Road mile 102/1 of N.H. 45). (vi) Lalgudi—Tiruchchirappalli Junction Section—Proposed road overbridge in lieu of existing level crossing at Km. 324/12-13 within Pitchandar Kovil station limits (Road mile 191/6 of N.H. 45).

**Liquidation of Northern Railway
Employees Cooperative Credit Society
Limited**

7557. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Northern Railway Employees Cooperative Credit Society Limited has been liquidated ;

(b) if so, whether records and other belongings of the said society have not been taken over from the Honorary Secretary and Managing Committee ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Paper Industry in Eastern U.P.

7558. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether nearly 4 dozen sugar Mills in the Eastern district of U.P. produce sufficient chafe which can be used for pulp making a raw material for paper industry ; and

(b) if so, the reasons why U.P. Industrial Development Corporation is not being advised to set up paper industry in some Eastern District of U.P. ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Uttar Pradesh is one of areas where adequate quantities of bagasse to sustain economic sized pulp and paper mills could be collected from sugar mills. But the availability of alternative sources of fuel for the sugar mills which use bagasse as fuel for their boilers present a problem.

(b) The Uttar Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation is welcome to set up paper industry in Eastern Uttar Pradesh, if sustained availability of bagasse is assured.

Development Plan of Indian Railways

7559. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Railways have any Development Plan of their own in order to reach the limit of perfection ; and

(b) if not, how long more it will take to reach that stage ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). The Railways have a development plan as a part of the National plan of the Country. The Railway plan has been framed to suit the transport needs of the different sectors of economy. The Plan has necessarily to be flexible to cater for the changes in the growth and pattern of development. Transport planning is a continuous process and as such finality or perfection is difficult to attain.

**Import of technique for introduction of
high speed trains for Indian
Railways**

7560. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Railways in advanced countries of the world are now poised to fight back and regain the claim of being the quickest mass transport by providing speeds upto 800 to 900 Km. per hour by shedding the wheels and were successful in trial-runs ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to import the technique to introduce it in the Indian Railways at least to connect the big industrial towns in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a). Yes.

(b) No.

**Charter of demands by Indian Railway
Signal and Tele-Communication Staff
Association**

7561. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to

state ;

(a) whether a delegation of Indian Railway Signal and Telecommunication Staff Association had met the former Railway Minister on 5th June, 1970 at Rail Bhavan, New Delhi ;

(b) if so, whether a charter of demands handed over to the former Railway Minister and also the various points of the Demand Charter were discussed ;

(c) if so, what are these points and the action taken on the Charter of demands ;

(d) whether this delegation also submitted nearly 8,000 individual representations on common subject of Signal and Telecommunication Staff grievances and representation ; and

(e) if so, the action taken on these representations ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No Charter of Demands was handed over to the former Railway Minister. However, the subjects discussed at the meeting were recognition of the Association, implementation of Board's orders regarding provision of rest givers and leave reserves, relief from stores responsibility of Inspectors, confirmation of staff, provision of uniforms and laying down of a yard-stick for staffing in the Department. Recognition of Associations consisting of a single category of staff is contrary to the policy of the Railway Ministry. Provision of rest givers and leave reserves has been taken in hand, confirmation of staff is being progressively implemented on the Railways and the question of supply of uniforms is under consideration following the report of the Uniforms Committee. As for prescription of a yardstick for staffing in the Department, the Railways are already working to certain standards ; the question of relief from stores responsibility of inspectors is still under examination.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Compensation of Tribal families whose lands were acquired in Koraput District of Orissa

7562. SHRI A. C. DAS : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of compensation paid to members of the Tribal families whose lands were taken away by the Railway (D. B. K. Railway) in Koraput District of Orissa ;

(b) whether any arrangements had been made to rehabilitate those families whose lands were taken away by the Railway ; and

(c) if so, the number of families and places of rehabilitation ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

**Opening of New Station at Bagri—
Thengada between Bagri and
Dhanmandal Stations on South
Eastern Railway**

7563. SHRI A. C. DAS : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had any proposal to open a new station at Bagri-Thengada in between Bagri and Dhanmandal stations in South Eastern Railway ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken so far in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). Proposal to open a train halt at Barithenggarh between Byree and Dhanmandal stations on South Eastern Railway was examined and could not be accepted due to heavy recurring financial loss.

Production of Tractor in H. M. T. Pinjore

7564. SHRI M. M. HASHIM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

be pleased to state :

(a) the price of the new Zetor tractor which is being built by the Hindustan Machine Tools, Pinjore ;

(b) the total number of tractors likely to be produced during this year ; and

(c) the estimated demand for Zetor tractors in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) The price of Zetor tractor is still under finalization with State Trading Corporation and Ministry of Agriculture.

(b) H. M. T. has planned the assembly of 2500 Zetor 2511 tractors out of CKD and SKD packs during 1971-72.

(c) The demand of Zetor tractors is estimated to be about 12,000 Nos. per annum by the end of 1975-76.

Transfer of Implementation Cell of Eleven Point Programme

7565. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress so far achieved following the "Eleven Point Programme" for improving the working of railways ;

(b) whether the Eleven Point Programme Implementation Cell created under his charge has been transferred to the Railway Board ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Some improvements are discernible in various spheres of Railway working. It is difficult, at this stage to quantumise them under any particular programme.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Scheduled Tribes Candidate for the post of Chief Clerk, Controller of Stores Official (Eastern Railway)

7566. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Ministers of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in terms of the Railway Board's letter No. E(SCT)61CMI/53 dated the 2nd June, 1961 and Eastern Railway's Circular No. E 220/0/2R dated the 7th July, 1961 a post in the Grade of Chief Clerk was kept reserved for Scheduled Tribes candidate in the Office of the Controller of Stores under the Eastern Railway Administration ;

(b) if so, whether it was filled up by any Scheduled Tribe candidate and when ; and

(c) the names of the candidates who applied for this post in 1964 and the result of interview and tests ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes, this post was reserved for Scheduled Tribe Candidates as per the prescribed roster.

[Railway Board's letter referred to is dated 23rd June, 1961].

(b) No.

(c) Sarvashri C. N. N. Horo and A. K. Kujur, Scheduled Tribe candidates, appeared in the selection but could not qualify.

Fall in production in Hindustan Cables Limited Rupnarainpur (West Bengal)

7567. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production at the Hindustan Cables Limited, a Government Undertaking at Rupnarainpur, has gone down by 75 per cent as a result of the go-slow tactics adopted by the workers ; and

(b) if so, the measures taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-
MENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a)

Yes, Sir, the production has not gone down by 75%, but as indicated below :

The figures of production of Hindustan Cables Ltd., for the last three years are follows :

<i>Quantity</i>	68-69	69-70	70-71
Dry core cables	7.83 lacs CKM	5.33 lacs CKM	5.05 lacs CKM
Coaxial Cables	2086 TKM	2189 TKM	1310 TKM
Plastic wires & Cables	42345 CKM	42695 CKM	31567 CKM

CKM—Conducitor Kilometers

TKM—Tube Kilometers

As would be seen from the above, the percentage drop in production compared to the figures of 1968-69 is as follows :

<i>Quantity</i>	1969-70	1970-71
Dry core cables	30%	36%
Coaxial cables	5% increase	37%
Plastic wires and cables	Nomioal increase	20%

(b) The Man gement is conducting a dialogue with all the four Trade Unions operating in the company for motivating the workers towards a better productivity.

Printing of Reports of Sub-Committee of Power Economy Committee

7568. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the report of the various sub-committees of the Power Economy Committee have been mimeographed or printed ; and

(b) when such reports will be placed on the Table of the House and circulated in the press?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) A limited number of copies of the reports of the various Study Groups of the Power Economy Committee have cyclostyled. The entire report is being got printed.

(b) Copies of the main report of the Power Economy Committee as well as the reports of the various Study Groups, which are of a technical nature will be placed in the Library of the Parliament as soon as printed copies become available.

Issue of Licences for manufacture of Paper Pulp making Machinery

7569. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMFNT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the indigenous paper and pulp making machinery industry will be able to supply the requirements of the Crash Paper Production Programme taken in hand ; and

(b) what units have been licensed or provided with letters of intent for manu-

facture of pulp and paper making machinery and components and for what capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) The total value of plant and machinery required to be installed under crash programme is Rs. 924.51 lakhs. Out of this, equipment valued at Rs. 1,393.74 lakhs are proposed to be procured from indigenous sources. The indigenous equipment consists of items to be manufactured not only by paper machinery manufacturers but also independent items like electric motors, compressors, machine tools, pumps, instruments, etc. The total value of the equipment to be manufactured by indigenous paper machinery manufacturers was estimated to be Rs. 790 lakhs approximately. Considering the existing facilities available with indigenous paper machinery manufacturers, it was considered that the machinery manufacturers might not be able to supply equipment of about Rs. 790 lakhs within a period of 15 months.

(b) A list is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-879/71].

Retirement age of Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts

7570. SHRI B. V. NAIK : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state whether the removal of the disparity in the age of retirement between the judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts of India is under consideration of Government?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : No, Sir.

स्वतंत्रता दिवस समारोह का बहिष्कार करने की तमिलनाडु सरकार की कथित धमकी

7571. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या उन्हें पता है कि यदि केंद्रीय सरकार तमिलनाडु और मैसूर के बीच कावेरी

जल-विवाद के संबंध में संतोषजनक उत्तर देने में सफल नहीं होती तो तमिलनाडु सरकार ने 15 अगस्त को आगामी स्वतंत्रता दिवस समारोह का बहिष्कार करने की धमकी दी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में केंद्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बैजनाथ कुरील) : (क) भारत सरकार को कोई जानकारी नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Tariff Commission on Tractor prices

7572. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tariff Commission in its Report on Fixation of Prices Agricultural Tractors of 1967 had recommended that adherence to the programme of deletions should be more strictly enforced ;

(b) whether the deletions visualised and incorporated in the said Report have since been achieved or improved upon ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All the existing tractor manufacturing units should have achieved the indigenous content of 90 to 95 percent by 1970-71, but they have not been able to achieve fully the indigenisation as per the phased manufacturing programme fixed by the D. G. T. D. They have, however, achieved the percentage of indigenous content as under :

(1) M/s. Escorts Ltd., Faridabad	88.2% indigenous content
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- | | |
|--|--|
| (2) M/s. Eractors and Farm Equipment Ltd.,
Madras. | 88.2%
indigenous
content. |
| (3) M/s. Hindustan Tractors Ltd., Baroda 50 HP

35 HP. | 85.0%
indigenous
content.
57.0%
indigenous
content. |
| (4) M/s. International Tractors Co. of India Ltd., Bombay. | 80.3%
indigenous
content. |
| (5) M/s. Eicher Tractors India Ltd.,
Faridabad. | 82.0%
indigenous
content. |

(c) The tractor manufacturers have not been able to adhere strictly to their respective manufacturing programme as originally approved due to delay (i) in the receipt of necessary capital goods in time and (ii) in the development of satisfactory ancillary supplies. All efforts are, however, being made to see that the tractor manufacturers improve upon their indigenous content each year and reach the prescribed levels of indigenisation as rapidly as possible.

Report of Tariff Commission on Tractor Industry for Import substitution

7573. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tariff Commission in its Report of 1967 on the Tractor Industry had recommended that a technical study be undertaken of the engineering specifications of all present makes of indigenous tractors with a view to identifying such items which could be immediately taken up for standardisation particularly in the context of the scope for imports substitution ;

(b) whether such study has been carried out ; and

(c) if so, the recommendation made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Indian Standards Institution has been formulating a number of Indian Standards from time to time, which are of direct interest to the tractor Industry. Some of these are as follows :

Standard, published :

1. IS : 4468 : 1967—Dimensions for three point linkage of Agricultural tractors.
2. IS : 4931 : 1968—Power Take off shafts of Agricultural Tractors.
3. IS : 5994 : 1970—Test Code for Agricultural Tractors.

Draft Standard Compiled :

1. Symbols for operator control on Agricultural tractors and Farm machinery.
2. Code for installation of Agricultural tractors.
3. Code for maintenance of Agricultural tractors.
4. Linch pin for three-point linkage.
5. Balls for three-point linkage.

Items on Programme :

1. Recommended steel for farm equipment and Agricultural tractors.
2. Interchangeable coupling dimensions of trucks, tractors and trailers.

Similarly ISI have published/under preparation/on programme of work of Technical Committees a list of Indian Standards, which have direct or indirect bearing on the Automobile/Tractor Industry.

Production of Tractors

7574. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of tractors produced every month by each unit from 1st April,

1968 to 30th June, 1971 ; and

(b) the percentage of indigenous content in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) A statement showing the number of Agricultural Tractors produced every month by existing 5 manufacturing units, from 1.4 1968 to 30.6.1971 is laid on the Table of the House, [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-880/71*]

(b) The percentage of indigenous content achieved by each of the units is as under :

M/s. International Tractors Company of India, Ltd, Bombay.	80.3% indigenous content.
M/s. Tractors & Farm Equipment Ltd., Madras.	88.2% indigenous content.
M/s. Eicher Tractors India Ltd., Faridabad.	82.0% indigenous content.
M/s. Escorts Ltd., Faridabad.	88.2% indigenous content.
M/s. Hindustan Tractors Ltd., Baroda 50 HP	85.0% indigenous content.
35 HP	57.0% indigenous content.

— — —

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED POLICE FIRING ON PRISONERS IN ASANSOL JAIL

SHRI KRISHNA HALDER (Anogram):
Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of

Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

'The reported police firing on the prisoners in the Asansol jail resulting in the death of nine under-trial prisoners.'

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, on August 5, 1971, at about 2.00 A.M. a warder of the Asansol Jail who was on duty heard a crashing sound and when he approached the place along with another warder, both of them were attacked by some prisoners with a piece of angle-iron and iron rod. The warders raised an alarm, on which the Jailor and the other jail staff rushed inside. They found that the eleven Naxalite prisoners, who had been confined in two cells in the jail, had escaped from their cells and were running towards the north-west perimeter wall, in a bid to escape from the jail. On seeing the jail staff closing in on them, they clambered to the roof of the kitchen and began to hurl brick bats on the warders. The jailor failing to persuade them to come down, ordered firing of two rounds of blank cartridges ; and as this had no effect, he ordered firing of another round of buck-shot cartridge. As even then the prisoners did not come down from the roof of the kitchen, the jailor ordered some warders to climb the roof. A tussle ensued between the 11 Naxalite prisoners and the warders ; some prisoners jumped down from the roof. The jail staff made a *lathi* charge resulting in all the 11 prisoners being seriously injured. 10 warders were also injured, two of them seriously. 9 of the injured prisoners died.

2. Government take a grave view of this episode and propose to order an enquiry through a Retired judge of a High Court.

*SHRI KRISHNA HALDER : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I shall speak in my mother tongue, Bengali.

The reply of the hon. Minister is not satisfactory and it is of very ordinary nature.

* The original speech was delivered in Bengali

Our party is totally against individual murders and terrorism. We are also against political murders.

We have serious political differences with the Naxalites or extremists. We are always prepared to face the extremists on political level.

During the President's Rule in West Bengal, political prisoners in various jails, are being brutally murdered. Such type of murders have been happening in West Bengal for the last several months. We strongly condemn such type of murders. We actually do not find proper words to condemn these murders.

During war time prisoners of war are treated according to international law. Under that law the war prisoners are treated well. But the treatment that is given even to war prisoners, is not being given to prisoners in jails in our country, although ours is an Independent country. The warders in jails are responsible for the protection of the prisoners. But, unfortunately, the under-trial prisoners in jails are being brutally murdered by them.

For the last 3-4 years in India, particularly in West Bengal, under-trial prisoners are being brutally murdered in jails. Even in places like Delhi, Hazaribagh and Andhra Pradesh brutal murders have taken place in various jails there.

For the last six months in West Bengal we have been noticing that those prisoners in jails have been murdered who truly believe in naxalite ideology. But there are some prisoners in West Bengal Jails who pass for naxalites but they are actually anti-social elements. It has come to our notice that these anti-social elements receive different treatment in Jails.

We have seen how prisoners in various Jails of Midnapur have been murdered. The Government instituted an inquiry into the murder of prisoners there. But the result of that inquiry has not yet been made public.

During the British regime many political prisoners on a number of occasions made attempts to escape from the Jails but never

in those days we heard of such murders. In case of arising such a situation in Jails in those days, the British authorities always instituted an early inquiry into the matter. We therefore wanted an early inquiry into the murders that took place in Asansol Jail. I shall now put my questions :

The under-trial prisoners in Asansol Jail were shot dead. The Government made an announcement to that effect. But is it not true that the under-trial prisoners there were actually beaten to death ?

Our CPI-M party called for Asansol bundh in protest against the brutal murder of undertrial prisoners in Asansol Jail. Every man in Asansol responded to our call. They have unequivocally condemned the police atrocities in West Bengal Jails during the current President's rule there. This fact is known to everybody.

It is said that naxalite prisoners in Asansol Jail were chained from waist to feet. I therefore want to know from the hon. Minister how in that condition the prisoners could gather arms ?

For the last six months a number of prisoners have been murdered in various Jails of our country. It is within our knowledge that the Government enquired into those murders. Since the inquiry is now complete, what is the result thereof ?

The hon. Minister has said that the retired Judge of a High Court would be appointed to inquire into the murder of prisoners in Asansol Jail. In this connection I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is ready to allow an impartial non-official inquiry into that incident in Asansol Jail along with the proposed enquiry or not ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The hon. Member has made a long speech and has also raised certain points which I would like to reply. He has in the end demanded that an impartial inquiry should be instituted.

I have already announced in the course of my statement that Government proposes to appoint an impartial person, possibly a retired Judge of the High Court, to inquire into this episode. I do not know what more

[Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha]

impartiality the hon. Member can demand. The Government really takes a very serious view of this episode that happened in the Jail and we want that everything should be very fairly gone into and thoroughly examined, so that whoever is at fault could be punished if something is proved against him.

As regards the mis-treatment or, as he put it, the murder of undertrial prisoners in the Jail, I do not agree. Even this incident was started by the prisoners themselves. Even prisoners who were confined in two cells cut off an iron bar with a hacksaw. In another cell they cut off an angle iron and with that they attacked the warders. It was as a result of their attempt to escape from the jail that the other warders came and this scuffle ensued with the result that I mentioned.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) : With the result that they were beaten to death.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : As regards the Midnapore incident, about which the hon. Member mentioned, there also a ten feet long tunnel was dug and the prisoners were trying to escape by that method. When they were apprehended, some incidents took place.

So, it is not that the jail authorities on their own resort to violence or violent methods but only as a reaction to these persons who use violent methods to escape from the jail or attack the jail warders off and on.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI (Berhampore) : I am very sorry that the hon. Minister has tried to put off all criticism by just announcing the decision of Government saying that they "take a grave view of this episode and propose to order an enquiry through a Retired judge of a High Court." On the face of it, it looks very nice but it has to be remembered that this is the sixth of the ghastly murders of undertrial prisoners in the jail. They may be Naxalites or anything. They were not found guilty. Even guilty and convicted prisoners have their right under the law.

These nine prisoners have been killed, you must remember, by lathi charges. No bullet injury marks are there. First in December such a thing happened in Midnapore Jail. Then in February in Berhampore Central Jail also prisoners were killed many of whom were detained under the PVA Act and were undertrial prisoners; they were beaten to death by *lathis*.

In May, again, in Dum Dum jail, there was an escapee. That is on record. But such is the brutal administration that although 45 prisoners escaped, many of them were killed after they were caught by *lathi* charges. 16 persons escaped and no trace has been found of them.

In July, in Alipore Special Jail, a similar incident took place. There, the killing was mostly by shooting. Again, now, in Alipore Special Jail, this thing has happened. You must remember that this has raised such a revulsion in public feeling that there was a call for *Hartal* in Asansol given by the members of your party, not so much by other leftist parties. All sections of the public joined. But it was the local Congress party which took the lead. That shows the seriousness of the situation. This has come at the top of 5 other similar ghastly incidents.

I would like to remind the Government that in the British days, in Hijli detention camp where we were lodged, a shooting took place and by bullet two prominent prisoners were killed and that led to such a revulsive feeling in West Bengal that Poet Rabindranath Tagore came out in the maidan below Octorloney Monument before a mass meeting and read out one of his most brilliant poems condemning the killing in bitter anguish. And that started really the end of British domination so far as West Bengal was concerned. Let the Government also take some lesson from past history.

Why is this being repeated from time to time under the present rule when we have a democratic Government which is supposed to be returned here this time with a massive mandate? Is this massive mandate for killing unarmed people inside Jail in this fashion? This judicial inquiry on this one single episode will not do. I would

like the Government to announce comprehensive inquiry into all the six incidents that have happened.

I have also to ask several questions. They had a departmental inquiry when the Berhampore Jail incident took place. I come from Berhampore which is my home town. I immediately wrote to the Government. Subsequently, when the democratic coalition Government was formed, I met twice or thrice the Chief Minister and he promised that a judicial inquiry will take place. But the officials were so powerful that they could stall the judiciary inquiry and they had a departmental inquiry. Eventually, the Government said that a departmental inquiry will be held, presided over by the Home Secretary or some other Secretary. Nobody knows who is the Secretary of which Department in Government now. These days, every 3 months, every 3 weeks, a Secretary is changed from this portfolio to that portfolio, from this department to that department of the Government.

Firstly, I would like to know what has happened to this Secretary's Report. Secondly, why not no action has been taken against the Inspector-General of Police under whose regime these things are happening repeatedly (*Interruption*). They may be Communists; they may be Naxalies; they may be even ordinary criminals. I do not know who is what in Government there. Nobody knows. All sort of infiltration, political, anti-social, I say with all sense of responsibility, has taken place in West Bengal administration. Nobody knows what is happening there.

Is it not a fact that sometime before the West Bengal Ministry resigned, Mr. Gian Singh Sohan Pal who was the Prison Minister visited the Jail? Suddenly, he received some complaint from the Jail and he immediately, without letting his officers know anything, went to the Jail and visited the place. He found such serious complaints that he also made a report to the Government saying that these things should be immediately remedied. Food was not given to them. They get one *thali* and one *katora*. Even that they did not get. Blankets are not given. The prisoners are not provided even with minimum necessities. They are to get coarse blankets. But those blankets

are not given. No clothings are given. That being the condition inside the jails, it is no surprise that the prisoners sometimes are in a mutinous mood. So, Sir, I would like the Government to understand the gravity not only of this one episode in Asansol. Perhaps because the local Congress was moved to take some action, some protest action, they have awakened to the seriousness of the situation.

The entire prison administration and the entire Home Department administration in West Bengal is seriously in default and all the six incidents and the Jail, Home and Police—all these things should be inquired into and for that, now that you have placed one Cabinet Minister in charge of West Bengal problems, there should be no difficulty in your deciding on these things.

So, all these three or four questions I want to be answered and I want to categorically know whether a comprehensive inquiry on the lines that I have suggested into all the incidents will be ordered or not.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : It is not true to say that the Government is trying to put off...

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : I didn't say that you were trying to put off. I say you are only trying to put off criticism by ordering an inquiry into this particular incident. I want a comprehensive inquiry. It is a ghastly thing. It is a demoniac regime—it seems.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I wholly agree with the sentiments of the hon. Member that this is a very serious matter and that is exactly why we have decided to have a comprehensive and independent inquiry into the whole incident..... (*Interruptions*). The inclusion of other incidents of this nature in this inquiry, the Government is not considering for the moment, the reason being that this is the most recent incident and the evidence would be readily available and we would be able to get some results out of this. If we have a moving inquiry covering all the incidents, I think it will take too long a time and may not be as fruitful and ;

[Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha]

useful as the hon. Member wants it to be. It is because we have taken a very serious view of this situation that we have ordered an inquiry into this.

As regards the Berhampore inquiry, the Commissioner, Presidency Division was appointed to inquire into that incident and he has submitted his report and the Government is considering that report and will take due action after that.

As regards action against the IGP and other officers, that can be done only after the inquiry.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : Why don't you change that man? Everywhere it is done.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The hon. Member has suggested that the whole prison administration should also be gone into. I agree with that suggestion and the Government will consider appointing a high-power Committee to go into all the aspects of prison administration in West Bengal and how the management and administration of prisons should be improved so that general reforms take place and if any officer, whether it is the IGP or anyone-else is found guilty in this or in any other case, the Government will not hesitate to take suitable action.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : I wish that the Minister in charge of West Bengal Affairs had been present here to-day.

Sir, I don't hold any brief for the Naxalites but it is simply nauseating that day in and day out we get reports of under-trial prisoners inside the jails are being killed, as if a Stalin era has dawned in this country or the days of gas chamber of Hitler have come down here. It is most surprising. The whole thing has got to be gone into, very thoroughly. How the prisoners got hold of lethal weapons? How this clash took place? All these things will have to be gone into by the judicial enquiry. I want that the scope of the judicial enquiry should also be enlarged so that all the previous incidents could also be looked into. Secondly I would like to

know why they should be kept under trial for such a long time? Why they should not be tried under the Indian Penal Code and be convicted? Why they are kept under trial for such a long period of time and all the atrocities are being committed on them—and that too, in a sub-divisional jail? Also I would like to know as to what the attitude of the Government is towards the Naxalites.

Sometimes we hear that they are in a dialogue between Government and Naxalites and at the same time we hear such reports of these people being killed mercilessly inside the jail. Sir, a signature campaign is being carried on inside the Congress party for the mercy petition of a condemned Naxalites prisoner. Sir, all these things prove that there is utter confusion in the mind of the Government regarding tackling the Naxalite problem. I would therefore like to know :

- (a) whether there will be a time-limit for the trial of these under-trial prisoners ;
- (b) whether the scope of the judicial enquiry will be enlarged to cover all the previous incidents and cases ; and
- (c) whether the Government will come out with a clear statement of their attitude so far as the Naxalites are concerned.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : It is true that the number of under-trial prisoners in West Bengal is really very large. That is one reason why jails are over crowded as a result of which there is tension and such incidents take place.

I can say that Government are taking steps to accelerate the pace of investigations. But, there are lot of difficulties involved in the witnesses are not easily available and the normal police force is engaged in law and order duties. But we are, I may say, seized of the problem and we propose to have a special investigation squads so that they could concentrate on the investigation of such cases, so that this problem of having under-trials for a long period of time could be obviated. I am sure, if these

measures take effect, we would be in a position to reduce the number of these under-trials. They would be tried and given punishment which they deserve by the court. Regarding the past incidents, it is not possible to bring all of them within the ambit of this particular enquiry. I think since all of them are of a similar nature, we can certainly learn a lot from the results of this particular enquiry which the Government proposes to hold in this case.

SHRI P. K. DEO : It is very vague answer.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, I wholly condemn the incidents. This I speak on my behalf and on behalf of the group which I represent here. This is something unusual. We cannot imagine this. I really cannot imagine that 9 under-trial prisoners were beaten to death by *lathi*-charge. We have been in jails; we have faced *lathi*-charges. What a merciless beating they would have got for 9 of them to die like this? It is stated here that a tussle ensued between the 11 Naxalite prisoners and the warders; some prisoners jumped down from the roof. The jail staff made a *lathi* charge resulting in all the 11 prisoners being seriously injured, 9 of the injured prisoners died. The jail authorities let loose the hardened criminals on an assurance that they will be given remission for one or two months and those criminals assaulted the political prisoners. In these jails that is the practice that is always done by the Superintendents of jail of the district and also central jail. All those criminals were given *lathi*. They were allowed to beat them and beat them to death. We find from the statement that Government take a grave view of the episode and propose to order an enquiry by a retired judge of the High Court. Why not have a serving judge of High Court? Why not have a Supreme Court judge? Why not appoint a parliamentary committee consisting members from all parties?

What is happening in Bengal today is that if you want to shoot anyone just call him a Naxalite and shoot him. All those young boys at the age of 15, 15 or 16 are shot dead. They are caught in the name of being Naxalites, and then they are told to

go, and the moment they turn back, they are shot dead. Immediately, the report is given that the armed attacks on the police by these people and when they were running away, they were shot dead. This is the sad story of what is happening in Bengal today. As very ably explained by my hon friend Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri, in all these incidents, there was only one evidence, except in the case of one or two, that all were beaten to death by *lathis* and other weapons. Stories have been concocted. They are using oil so that there may not be any sound heard. We know how the jail authorities give the stories, it is a sad commentary on our parliamentary democracy and on the functioning of this Government that nine people have died and yet not a single officer of the jail has been suspended or removed from that place. In this justice? Will there be any justice available from the hands of a retired High Court judge? Now, they are appointing a commission. Commission for what? What about the murderers? What about those who have murdered these men? They should be chalaaned and tried under section 302 on the charge of murdering these innocent boys.

Again, what about compensation? What about the mother and fathers who were dependent on their sons or their only sons who have been beaten to death? Here, nine under-trials have died; out of *lathi* charge and out of shooting, the total number who have died is more than 40 in these jails. I would like the hon. Minister to assure the House that an inquiry will be conducted into all the incidents and due compensation would be paid, and all the officers whether it be the IG of Prisons or the Jail Superintendent, would all be removed from that place and suspended because otherwise no proper inquiry can be conducted. This blanket power given to the police and the jail authorities to shoot anyone in the name of his being a Naxalite should be taken away.

Orders have been passed now that there will be no inquiry against the police when they murder anyone. I hope the people of Bengal will not tolerate this, and the people of India will never tolerate this. They will never tolerate what is going on in Bengal and especially in these jails.

In the light of this background, I would like to ask now two or three question. May I

[Shri S. M. Banerji]

know whether the inquiry will be conducted not by a retired judge of the High Court who may be clamouring for getting a job after giving a clean chit to the police and to the jail authorities, but by a serving judge of the High Court whose integrity is not in question?

Secondly, will there be a comprehensive inquiry as demanded into the working of the jails in these horrible conditions? After all these are under-trial prisoners. They may be political opponents. One may not like the Naxalites, but they should be treated as political prisoners. But what is happening is that they are not treated as political prisoners, because they are beaten like this. You remember how Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was beaten by the jail warders in Calcutta in the Alipore jail where he was mercilessly beaten and he started bleeding, and the entire country was shocked. But today 40 people have died, and there is not even a stir in the country and the Government come forward and merrily say that a commission will be appointed. So, I would like to know whether a comprehensive inquiry will be held into the working of these jails and the conditions of the prisoners in jail, and whether they would be classified as political prisoners. One may hang them after a proper trial. I do not mind. But they should be treated as political opponents because they are not thieves; if they are antisocial elements they will be exposed before the country. If today they do not agree with the politics of this Government, they are at liberty to do so. I do not support their ideology, but this Government has no business to kill children of the soil in this manner by beating them with lathis. It is a shame on them. If the Home Minister does not have an inquiry into these things, it is high time that more activities of this nature take place in the country.

Compensation should be paid to the bereaved families of the persons who have been murdered. After all, when there is a railways accident and people are killed, their families are given compensation. After all, these people did not commit suicide. They have been murdered. The mothers might have been expecting from their sons. They have snatched away the sons from

their mothers, and, therefore, it is but proper that the mothers should be paid compensation. I would like the hon. Minister to reply to all these points.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I completely share the sense of horror and anguish that the hon. Member has just described. There is no question of trying to underplay the utmost seriousness of this incident.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Go to Lodhi Road and see the mother whose boy has murdered.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : It is precisely because of the seriousness of this incident that we have decided to hold an inquiry. The hon. Member wanted that the inquiry should be conducted by a serving Judge of a High Court or the Supreme Court. There are difficulties in getting such a Judge to serve on such inquiries. That is the reason why we have preferred to have a retired High Court Judge.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Appoint a parliamentary committee of all parties. That is better than a retired Judge.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : There is no question of this enquiry taking a long time and the retired Judge trying to perpetuate himself. It would be our endeavour to finish this inquiry in the shortest possible time. When their report is available, we will take action against the officers involved in this incident.

As regards compensation to these persons it does not arise in a case of this nature. I do not want to anticipate whether the conclusion will be 'guilty' or 'not guilty'.

As regards giving them political prisoner status, there are definite rules in regard to this. The courts are involved and we have a certain set of rules and procedure to go through before the status of a prisoner is declared and he is declared a political prisoner.

Again I would say to hon. members that we have taken a very serious view of this incident and it is with a view to stop

such incidents in future that we are holding a comprehensive inquiry into the jail administration.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What about suspension of those officers ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : It is too early to say what Government will do.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It is not too early for killing people ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : We will consider all these matters.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North. East) : You will forgive me because I shall begin by saying what I am tired of saying, that the Prime Minister, who is the Home Minister, is not here ; Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray, supposed to be in charge of West Bengal affairs, is not here, and my friend, Shri Mirdha, holding the baby, has chosen to use the word 'episode' in regard to what has happened.

This impossible situation is continuing in West Bengal, and if it was not for the disarray in the left, which is reflected also in this House, no government functioning with a Parliament supervising its work would last for 24 hours after the kind of incident has taken place. This kind of incident shows that the ruling classes can no longer govern in the old fashion, which means that whole country is ready for a complete changeover. You have to remember this the background of the situation.

The Minister has given us a statement, and it can be summed up in this fashion : Two heavily locked, bolted and guarded cells are broken open at dead of night, 11 persons, most heavily guarded, escape ; they carry iron rods inside a heavily guarded jail, they beat two sleepy warders ; they run away towards the wall ; they climb the roof of the kitchen ; they throw brickbats, which were conveniently heaped on the roof of the kitchen God knows how that then the wide-awake prison staff comes into the picture : they fire twice, on two occasions ; the firing is followed by a lathi-charge so atrocious that 9 out of 11 died in the most horrible imaginable fashion.

This is the report which he gives and this is an "episode".

Inside jails, the Minister should know I hope, I do not know, but so many of us here have some experience of jail life inside jails or prison-vans, where prisoners supposedly trying to escape have been killed by the Government in West Bengal over and over again, the balance of sheer physical strength is on the side of the authority and never on the side of the prisoners. And yet, in West Bengal, in six different cases the prisoners have been killed, deliberately killed, and not once an order has been given to shoot not in order to kill but only in order to injure, to maim perhaps the person you are aiming at. And this time they were killed not merely by shooting but by beating them, clubbing them, to death. This is a most atrocious imaginable proceeding happening inside the jail which is supposed to be run by a civilised administration. In no country could Government come before Parliament and justify and call it an "episode." This is the sort of thing which has happened.

If you think that is only me talking with all my prejudices and predilections, the other day, the Calcutta paper, *Hindustan Standard*, which is a right-wing paper, dated 6th of August, made an editorial comment, "Violence in jail." I am quoting only one or two sentences from it :

"The belief is widespread that there is more to it than the aggressive militancy of the Naxalites in jail ; whether Alipore or Asansol, the *modus operandi* of the prisoners on the rampage seems to be the same. It is rather strange. But no less so is the similarity in the methods adopted to thwart them by the prison staff. The final result also conforms to a set pattern now familiar. Many prisoners are maimed and killed but the jail staff generally would escape with light casualties."

This is what it says in the editorial comment of its paper on the 6th of August, 1971.

This kind of things goes on. Only yesterday, I got a registered letter from the

[Shri H. N. Mukherjee]

father of an undertrial prisoner who was killed in Alipore jail, who was for eight months an undertrial prisoner. His father writes to me, with a copy of his letter sent to Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray, where he says that one of his other sons who works in the National Library, next door to Alipore jail, and was trying to collect some material from people who might have been eye-witnesses to the incident, is now threatened by people who work in the jail and in the police department concerned with it. Therefore, this kind of thing is going on merrily in West Bengal. But we come here and talk about democracy, progress, and God knows what. This goes on.

I want to know, quite apart from all this talk of judicial enquiry which might take—Heaven knows how long—what tangible steps, if any, has Government taken so far on the basis of the experience of six jail-break incidents and the human sacrifice extracted from them. I want to know, quite apart from the judicial or quasi-judicial, official or semi-official enquiry, what tangible steps have been taken so far from the eight months' experience in regard to jail-breaks. Have you got any report from the Inspector-General of Prisons and/or other jail authorities regarding such apparently impossible happenings? Have not the Government authority there or in Calcutta asked them to explain how it is that these things could happen in the way in which the Minister is constrained to present to the house? It does not make sense; two and two does not make four as far as the Minister's statement is concerned. Have you got any reports from your own people in Calcutta that these are the reasons for this kind of impossible things happening inside the jails? If you have not got any reports, and if you have not taken any steps for the security of political prisoners inside the jails, then, do we take it in Parliament, democratically elected Parliament with a massive mandate to do God knows what, that the objective of the Government, in so far as West Bengal is concerned which is considered to be a recalcitrant province, is to secure the physical elimination of young and fanatical political militants, however misguided and wrong they might be? Is it the objective

of Government actually to try the physical elimination of them, and at the same time carry on the farce of a dialogue with the political opponents? I am sorry I am putting it in this way, but I was not ready for the kind of statement which the hon. Minister has presented. He is a very sensible person otherwise. How could he present this sort of statement? How could he paint such a picture of things happening in this jail? If this is how jail life today in West Bengal is continued, you have no business to be there. There is more than ample material for a no-confidence in the Government of the day. While perhaps there are very good reasons for the Prime Minister to be away, reasons for jubilation in which some of us may also share, for this kind of thing there is no answer. They must take the country into confidence. This goes on over and over again. Six incidents of the same sort, fantastically, absolutely impossible incidents, happening all the time, atrocious elimination of young people. They have their parents, their brothers and sisters. And we talk about genocide somewhere. This is genocide, selective genocide, being practised by the Government of West Bengal, and you have to be answerable to the country in regard to this sort of thing. Therefore, give us an answer. What steps you have already taken on the basis of the reports that you have received, pending the reports of the judicial or quasi-judicial enquiry which you are going to have. If you have not taken any steps, get out of Government, you have no business to stay there.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I am not at all justifying what happened or glossing over this very serious incident or episode or anything else that the hon. Member chooses to call it. Let us not reduce it to a question of semantics. By whatever phrase I call it, we have taken a very grave and serious view of the situation. This statement merely contains the report that we received from the State Government as to what happened on that night. I have tried to convey it to the House through my statement.

As regards what concrete steps the Government has already taken to prevent such things happening, Government has taken a lot of steps as a result of enquiries or as a result of other reports that we have

got in this matter. We are trying to segregate some of these prisoners, we are trying to screen them, we are trying to screen the type of people who interview them, we are trying to expedite the investigation of the cases, we are trying to expedite the trial of the cases, so that the basic problem could be tackled and we may not have any case of such things happening.

I can only reiterate in the end, as I have done before, that the Government takes a very serious view of the situation. The judicial enquiry or enquiry by a High Court Judge is not going to take a long time. We want to expedite it as far as possible, and we will try to see that it is finished very soon.

12.49 hrs.

RE: QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Maurya has written to me that he wants to raise a question of privilege regarding an article which appeared in the *Nav Bharat Times*. He may take a few minutes.

श्री बी. पी. मौर्य (हापुड़) : अध्यक्ष जी, 4 अगस्त, 1971 के प्रश्न 1572 को लेकर जो यहां पर प्रश्न और उत्तर हुए थे, "नव भारत टाइम्स" हिन्दी दैनिक ने कुछ यहां की कार्यवाही से संबंधित और विशेष तौर से मेरे खिलाफ व्यक्तिगत दूषित, बहुत ही घिनौना और एक पत्रकार के स्तर से बहुत नीचे उत्तर कर उन्होंने अपने इस पत्र के द्वारा, प्रचार किया है। मैं 6 अगस्त, 1971 के अखबार से आप की अनुमति से कोट करना चाहता हूं, और आप से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि यह विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न बनाया जाय।

"कुछ लोग हैं जो अपने को मौर्य कहते हैं, कुछ इतिहासकार हैं जो मौर्य का अर्थ जानते हैं, हमें नहीं मालूम ये कौन हैं, संसद सदस्य हो जाना काफ़ी हो जाना चाहिये था। गोस्वामी तुलसी दास ब होते तो श्री बी. पी. मौर्य बुद्ध धर्म की दीक्षा लेने से पहले ही किसी मौलवी

का पाजामा सिलते होते और वह भी निःशुल्क, अध्यक्ष महोदय।

"जम्हूरियत में एक बड़े मज्जे की बात है। आदमी का अपना कद चाहे साढ़े चार फुट से भी छोटा हो (मैं तो पाँच फुट तीन इंच हूँ) लेकिन ऊँचे से आदमी के मुँह लगने लगता है। मुरा खानदान का हर बेटा चन्द्रगुप्त मौर्य नहीं हुआ करता। चन्द्रगुप्त मौर्य भी आचार्यों का आदर करते थे।"

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन की यहां वह एक परम्परा रही है कि यहाँ जो भी चर्चा हो उस पर एक अच्छे ढंग से तो बाहर टीका की जा सकती है लेकिन यहाँ की सदन के अन्दर की चर्चा को लेकर बाहर उस पर इस तरह की टीका नहीं की जा सकती जोकि इस सदन के किसी सम्मानित सदस्य को समाज की निगाह में गिराये या दूषित प्रचार उस के खिलाफ हो। मैं आप से प्रार्थना है कि इस को विशेषाधिकार समिति के पास भेजा जाय।

MR SPEAKER: I have also read these comments very thoroughly. For the benefit of those who do not understand Hindi, this is the english translation:

"It would have sufficed to be an M. P. Had Goswami Tulsidas not been there, Shri B P Maurya would have been found sewing the pyjama of some maulvi free of charge. Before embracing Buddhism..."

According to the practice and convention that we have always followed, I will send it to the Paper concerned.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या यह सम्पादकीय लेख है या सम्पादक के नाम कोई पत्र है? यह क्या चीज़ है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह "नवभारत टाइम्स" के दैनिक हिन्दी समाचारपत्र में छपा है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूँ। क्या यह सम्पादकीय लेख है, व्यंग है अथवा यह कोई सम्पादक के नाम पत्र है ? यह क्या चीज़ है उस की ज़रा भूमिका बतलाइये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह उस में रामायणी देश व विदेश नीति के अर्न्तगत लिखने वाला कोई "विवेकी" है बाकी आप जानिये। यह हिन्दी में है। लेकिन मैं कहूँगा कि कमेंट्स करते करते उसको इस लिमिट तक नहीं जाना चाहिए था कि मौर्य जी को इस तरह से कहाँ से कहाँ लेकर चले गये।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे (राजनन्दगाँव) : उन्होंने कभी पायजामा सिला ही नहीं था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से मौलवी के साथ उनको जोड़ दिया और वह सब उन्हें कह दिया गया। मैं इस बारे में पेपर कंसनर्ड को लिखूँगा

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : लेखक पायजामे के बाहर निकल गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पायजामे के अन्दर रखना आप का काम है। वाजपेयी जी बहुत ज्यादा हंस रहे हैं। इन के लिए ज्यादा जरूरी है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वाजपेयी जी तो धोती पहनते हैं।

MR SPEAKER : We will send it to the paper concerned. After that, if they express regret, I will pass it on to shri maurya. Otherwise, we will take it up again.

12.55 hrs.

**RE : FLOOD SITUATION IN
MALDA DISTRICT**

SHRI DINESH JOARDER (Malda): Sir, I want to draw the attention of government to

the flood situation in the district of Malda. Malda in North Bengal is under flood waters for the last fifteen days. About a million people have been affected by the flood and 10 lakhs acre of land with standing crop has been submerged. Sixteen lives have been lost and hundreds of cattle and thousands of houses have been washed away. Yet, no relief work has been undertaken and no attempt has been made to save the people from drowning and devastation. I want the Minister concerned to make a statement and, if possible, there should be a full discussion on the problem. The Government seem to be a callous to this situation. The Prime Minister visited the flood-affected areas of Bihar and UP but she did not go to West Bengal, not to speak of Malda. I do not know whether it is for political reasons. Similarly, Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray, the Ruler of West Bengal, instead of visiting the flood-affected areas and helping the poor in their distress, is conspiring against the struggling people of West Bengal. I want the Minister to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER : As I told you, we have fixed a debate over it.

श्री दीनेन भट्टचार्य, यह काम आप न किया करिये। रोज़ाना आप करते हैं।

The Minister will take note of this fact also and he should come out with a statement on the day the debate is held.

12.57 hrs.

**RE : DISCUSSION ON INDO-
SOVIET TREATY**

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : Sir, the discussion on the Indo-Soviet Treaty should not be disposed of in three hours. It should be given at least five hours. The discussion under rule 193 may be taken up tomorrow or the day after. That is the feeling of the entire House.

MR. SPEAKER : I have heard him. I will consider his suggestion.

2.58 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW AND REPORT OF HINDUSTAN
MACHINE TOOLS LTD., NATIONAL
NEWSPRINT AND PAPER MILLS
LTD., MACHINE TOOL COR-
PORATION OF INDIA LTD.
ETC.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE
CHOWDHURY) : I beg to lay on the
Table :-

A copy each of the following papers
(Hindi and English versions) under sub-
section (1) of section 619A of the Companies
Act, 1956.

- (i) (a) Review by the Government
on the working of the
Hindustan Machine Tools
Limited, Bangalore, for the
year 1960-70.
- (b) Annual Report of the
Hindustan Machine Tools
Limited, Bangalore, for the
year 1969-70 along with the
Audited Accounts and the
comments of the Comptroller
and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library. See
No. LT-838/71].
- (ii) (a) Review by the Government
on the working of the Na-
tional Newsprint and Paper
Mills Limited, Napanagar,
for the year 1969-70.
- (b) Annual Report of the National
Newsprint and Paper Mills
Limited, Napanagar, for the
year 1969-70 along with the
Audited Accounts and the
comments of the
Comptroller and Auditor
General thereon. [Placed in
Library. See No. LT-839/71]
- (iii) (a) Review by the Government
on the working of the Machine
Tools Corporation of India
Limited, Ajmer, for the year
1969-70.

- (b) Annual Report of the Machine
Tool Corporation of India
Limited, Ajmer, for the year
1969-70 along with the
Audited Accounts and the
comments of the Comptroller
and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No.
LT-840/71].

- (iv) (a) Review by the Government
on the working of the Heavy
Electricals (India) Limited,
Bhopal, for the year 1969-70.

- (b) Annual Report of the Heavy
Electricals (India) Limited,
Bhopal, for the year 1969-70
along with the Audited
Accounts and the comments
of the Comptroller and Au-
ditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No.
LT-841/71].

- (v) (a) Review by the Government
on the working of the Bharat
Heavy Electricals Limited,
New Delhi, for the year
1969-70.

- (b) Annual Report of the Bharat
Heavy Electricals Limited,
New Delhi, for the year
1969-70 along with the
Audited Accounts and the
comments of the Comptroller
and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library. See
No. LT-842/71].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER INDUSTRIES
(DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION)
ACT

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE-CHOWDH-
URY : I beg to lay on the table:—

A copy each of the following Notifica-
tions (Hindi and English versions) issued
under sub-section (1) of section 18A of the
Industries (Development and Regulation)
Act, 1951 :—

- (i) S.O. 1027 published in Gazette
of India dated the 6th March,
1971, regarding management of

[Shir Moinul Haque Chowdhury]

Messrs Braithwaite and Company
(India) Limited, Calcutta.

- (ii) S.O. 1482 published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March 1971, regarding management of Messrs Gresham and Cravan of India (Private) Limited, Calcutta. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-843/71].

NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL
SERVICES MAINTENANCE ACT

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOWDHURY : I beg to lay on the Table :—

A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 2 of Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1968 :—

- (i) Notification No. S. O. 2917 published in Gazette of India dated the 7th August, 1971 declaring service connected with the supply of coke oven gas to the public in the State of West Bengal or with the production, storage of transmission of coke oven gas for the purpose of such supply, to be an essential service.
- (ii) Order pulished in Notification No. S.O. 2918 in Gazette of India dated the 7th August, 1971 prohibiting strikes in any service in the State of West Bengal connected with the supply of coke oven gas to the public or with the production storage or transmission of coke oven gas for the purpose of such supply. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-844/71].

SUMMARY OF BUDGET ESTIMATES,
ETC. OF AIR-INDIA AND I.A.C.

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND
CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH):
I beg to lay on the Table :—

A copy each of the following papers
(Hindi and English versions) under sub-rule

(5) of rule 3 of the Air Corporations Rules 1954 :—

- (i) Summary of Budget Estimates for Revenue and Expenditure of Air India for the year 1971-72.
- (ii) Summary of Actuals for the year 1969-70, Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates for the year 1970-71 and Budget Estimates for the year 1971-72 of Air India. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-845/71].
- (iii) Summary of Budget Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure of the Indian Airlines for the year 1971-72.
- (iv) Summary of Actuals for the year 1969-70, Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates for the year 1970-71 and Budget Estimates for the year 1971-72 of Indian Airlines. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-845/71]

AIRCRAFT (SECOND AMDT.)
RULES, ETC.

DR. KARAN SINGH : I beg to lay on
the Table :—

- (i) A copy of the Aircraft (Second Amendment) Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 238 in Gazette of India dated the 20th February, 1971, under section 14A of the Aircraft Act, 1934, together with an explanatory note. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-846/71]
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-847/71].

STATEMENT RE. SECURITY PRESS, DEWAS
DISTRICT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R.
GANESH) : I beg to lay on the Table a
statement correcting the reply given on the
9th July, 1971 to Unstarred Question No.
455 regarding Security Press, Dewas
district, Madhya Pradesh. [Placed in
Library. See No. LT-848/71].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS
ACT, CENTRAL EXCISE RULES
AND CENTRAL EXCISE
AND SALT ACT ETC.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I beg to lay on
the Table :—

- (1) A copy of Notification No. G. S. R. 1104 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th July, 1971, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-849/71*]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under Central Excise Rules, 1944 :—

- (i) G. S. R. 998 published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd July, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.

- (ii) G. S. R. 1048 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th July, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-850/71*]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944 :—

- (i) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Thirty-fourth Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 972 in Gazette of India dated the 26th June, 1971.

- (ii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Thirty-fifth Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 973 in Gazette of India dated the 26th June, 1971.

- (iii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Thirty-sixth Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 974 in Gazette of India dated the 26th June, 1971.

- (iv) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Thirty-seventh Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 975 in Gazette of India dated the 26th June, 1971. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-851/71*]

- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 38 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944 :—

- (i) The Central Excise (Tenth Amendment) Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1079 in Gazette of India dated the 24th July, 1971.

- (ii) The Central Excise (Eleventh Amendment) Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1081 in Gazette of India dated the 24th July, 1971. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-852/71*]

MYSORE EXCISE (EXCISE DUTIES)
(SECOND AMDT.) RULES

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I beg to lay on
the Table :—

- (5) A copy of the Mysore Excise (Excise Duties) (Second Amendment) Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 132 in Mysore gazetted dated the 30th April, 1971, under sub-section (4) of section 71 of the Mysore Excise Act, 1965 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 27th

[Shrs K. R. Ganesh]

March, 1971, issued by the President in relation to the State of Mysore, together with an explanatory statement. [*Placed in Library See No. LT-853/71*]

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS OF
GUJARAT ELECTRICITY BOARD MYSORE
IRRIGATION (LEVY OF WATER
RATES) (AMDT.) RULES, ETC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND
POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : Sir, on
behalf of Dr. K. L. Rao, I beg to lay on
the Table :—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Statement of Accounts of the Gujarat Electricity Board, Baroda, for the year 1970-71 together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (5) of section 69 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 13th May, 1971, issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat. [*Placed in Library See No. LT-854/71*]
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reason for laying the above Accounts before Parliament and for not laying the Hindi version thereof. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-855/71*]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Mysore Irrigation (Levy of Water Rates) (Amendment) Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. PWD 6 LBW 71 dated the 13th July, 1971, under sub-section (4) of section 11 of the Mysore Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution and Water Rates) Act, 1957 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 27th March, 1971, issued by the President in relation to the

State of Mysore. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-856/71*]

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for making the Mysore (Levy of Water Rates) (Amendment) Rules, 1971, with retrospective effect, under sub-section (3) of section 11 of the Mysore Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution and Water Rates) Act, 1957 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 27th March, 1971, issued by the President in relation to the State of Mysore. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-857/71*]

CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF KHADI
AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES
COMMISSION FOR 1967-68
AND 1968-69 ETC.

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री
(श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : मैं सभा-पटल पर
निम्नलिखित पत्र रखता हूँ :—

- (1) खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 23 की उप-धारा (4) के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित दस्तावेजों की एक-एक प्रति :—

(एक) खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के वर्ष 1967-68 के प्रमाणित लेखे तथा उन पर लेखा-परीक्षा प्रतिवेदन ।

(दो) खादी ग्रामोद्योग के वर्ष 1968-69 के प्रमाणित लेखे तथा उन पर लेखा-परीक्षा प्रतिवेदन ।

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-858/71*]

- (2) उपर्युक्त लेखे को सभा-पटल पर रखने में हुए विटम्ब के कारण तथा (दो) लेखे के अंग्रेजी संस्करण के

साथ-साथ हिन्दी संस्करण सभा-पटल पर रखे जाने के कारण स्पष्ट करने वाले दो विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी) संस्करण। [*Placed in Library. See No. LT - 859/71*]

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

THIRD AND SIXTH REPORTS AND MINUTES

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah) : I beg to present the following Reports and Minutes of the Estimates Committee :—

- (1) Third Report on the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare)—General Social Welfare.
- (2) Minutes of sittings of the Estimates Committee relating to the Third Report on the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department Social Welfare)—General Social Welfare.
- (3) Sixth Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Hundred and twenty-fourth Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Irrigation and Power—Farakka Barrage Project.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

TENTH REPORT

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : I beg to present the Tenth Report of the Public Accounts Committee regarding Paragraph 776 of Audit Report (Civil), 1970 relating to Super Bazar, New Delhi.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

FIRST REPORT

SHRI KADAR (Bombay—Central-South) : I beg to present the First Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री (अलीगढ़) : लोक लेखा समिति का यह दसवां प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किया गया है लेकिन हिन्दी में अभी तक कोई भी प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत नहीं किया गया है। आप सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों का ध्यान आकृष्ट करें कि वह अंग्रेजी के साथ साथ हिन्दी में भी प्रतिवेदन दिया करें।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : पिछली लोक सभा में भी यह चर्चा हुई थी कि इन कमेटियों की रिपोर्टें हिन्दी में आया करें किन्तु छपी हुई रिपोर्ट अब तक हिन्दी में नहीं रखी गई हैं। पिछले साल साइक्लोस्टाइल करके रखते थे, इस साल वह भी बन्द कर दिया है।

MR. SPEAKER : I will enquire into it.

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डे : (राजनन्द गांव) हिन्दी में आनी चाहिये, यह प्रश्न बड़ा गम्भीर है।

13.01 hrs.

STATEMENT CORRECTING ANSWER TO S. Q. No. 439 RE. REPRESENTATION AGAINST INCREASED FEES IN FLYING CLUBS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (Dr. SAROJINI MAHISHI) : Sir on the 11-6-1971, in reply to parts (b) & (c) of Starred Question No. 439 by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee regarding representation against increased Fees in Flying Clubs, the

[Dr. Sarojini Mahishi]

Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation had stated that the trainees who had obtained their Private Pilot's Licence and had done 150 hours of flying on 31st March, 1970 had been permitted to avail of subsidised flying up to the maximum limit of 250 hours subject to the usual conditions. The correct date, however, is 31st March, 1971 and not 31st March 1970. This was a typographical error and is very much regretted.

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13.03 hrs.

**STATEMENT CORRECTING ANSWER
TO SUPPLEMENTRY ON S Q. No.
1534 RE SETTING UP OF
NEW LARGE SCALE
PROJECTS IN
PUNJAB**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA): While replying to a Supplementary Question put by Shri B. K. Daschowdhury on Starred Question No. 1534 for 3.8.1971 tabled by Shri Prabhudas Patel and Shri P. Gangadeb for answer on the 3rd August, 1971, I regret to say that I inadvertently mentioned that 9 applications for setting up of new undertakings in the State of Punjab were received by my Ministry in the year 1970 and 10 applications for the same purpose were received during 1971 (upto 30.6.1971). I would like to correct these figures. According to the information available to me, 36 applications were received by my Ministry for the setting up of new undertakings in Punjab in the year 1970 and 15 applications in the year 1971, upto the 30th June.

I would like to add that 19 letters of intent and one licence were issued to various parties for the setting up of new undertakings in the State of Punjab during the year 1970 and in the first half of 1971.

I would be grateful if Members take note of this change of information.

13.05 hrs.

**MOTION RE: STATEMENT OF MINSTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
ON INDO-SOVIET TREATY
OF PEACE, FRIENDSHIP
AND COOPERATION**

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): Sir, I beg to move :

“That the Statement made by the Minister of External Affairs in the Lok Sabha on the 9th August, 1971 regarding the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation between the Republic of India and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, be taken into consideration.”

I have no intention to make any opening speech because I would like to leave more time to the hon. Members to make their observations. I have already made a statement giving the salient features of the Treaty and I would take the opportunity of replying to any points that might be raised in the course of the discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That the Statement made by the Minister of External Affairs in the Lok Sabha on the 9th August, 1971, regarding the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation between the Republic of India and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, be taken into consideration.”

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) : Sir, how much time is allotted for the discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: We could not meet in any Business Advisory Committee. I think we should not place any hard and fast limit.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : According to the Order Paper discussion on the working of the nationalised banks is to be taken up at 4 p.m. It should be shifted.

MR. SPEAKER : You do not want to take up that item today.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
Tomorrow, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : I am told we have already approved agenda for tomorrow. It has already gone. So, I cannot commit for tomorrow because I have already fixed the business for tomorrow. We will think over it as to when and where to put it.

I will look into the business and see that it is fixed somewhere during the coming days.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN (Palghat) :
Mr. Speaker, Sir, we welcome this treaty between the Soviet Union and India. This treaty comes in the background of the threat of aggression by Pakistan which has been armed to the teeth by American imperialism with the latest modern weapons. Even the terrible genocide in Bangla Desh has not influenced the USA to discontinue the supply of arms to Pakistan.

We attach particular importance to articles 3, 6 and 9 of the treaty. With regard to article 6, it provides for the further development of trade on the basis of the most-favoured-nation treatment. We hope that this will enable us to change the present pattern of our primary dependence hitherto on the Western powers. It is this dependence and the loans and aids such as we got from them that hampered our independent growth and led to a series of collaboration agreements between the monopolists of our country and of the other countries. India suffered tremendously by reason of unequal trade terms as well as by the attempts of the imperialists to pass on the burdens caused by the inflationary pressures acting in the USA and various European countries on to our shoulders and of other developing countries. We hope that this position will now improve for the better as a result of our taking concrete steps in faithful implementation of the terms of article 6.

Article 3 says ;

".....the High Contracting Parties condemn colonialism and racialism in all forms and manifestations and reaffirm their determination to strive for their final and complete elimination."

It continues :

"The High Contracting Parties shall co-operate with other States to achieve these aims and to support just aspirations of the peoples in their struggle against colonialism and social domination."

This is the essence of article 3. It is important.

The recent publication in America of the Pentagon papers has clearly exposed the designs of US imperialism to impose its aggression not only on Vietnam but on entire Indo-China comprising Laos and Cambodia as well. US imperialism has prevented the unification of Korea. Its neo-colonialist ambitions in South-East Asia are well known. It was America that broke the Geneva agreement regarding Indo-China in bringing about which our country played an important part. It was due to American pressure that in the war in Vietnam we claimed to have a neutral attitude and called for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the soil of Vietnam instead of making the forthright demand that US troops must quit. It was US inspired Israeli aggression that was responsible for menacing peace, security and independence of the Arab States.

We hope that after this treaty, no vacillations or wobbings will be there in our foreign policy. We hope that the India Government will aid this process of elimination of colonialism by the immediate recognition of the Peoples' Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam and the Sihanouk Government of Cambodia.

We also hope and demand that all American troops must completely be withdrawn from Vietnam and leave the people of Vietnam to settle the problems as far as their country is concerned.

Although we played an important role in Korea, we have acquiesced in the occupation of South Korea by US even today. US imperialists are preventing the unification of Korea. We should accord full diplomatic recognition to North Korea at ambassadorial level and demand also the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea.

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

There is no trade with Cuba now. I do not know what is the reason. There also, we hope that after this treaty we will improve relations and have better relations with that country also.

So, after a long delay, the Government of India have taken a step to accord diplomatic recognition to the German Democratic Republic but only at Consular level. With regard to the Federal Republic of Germany however, we have diplomatic recognition at Ambassadorial level. There is a discrimination between the two. This discrimination must go.

Coming to article 9, there is clear declaration that the USSR will abstain from giving armed assistance to any country at war with us and that is welcome. We trust that the terms of this article will act as a deterrent to the sabre-rattling of Yahya Khan talking of unleashing a war on India. This in our opinion removes also one of the biggest hurdles for the immediate recognition of the Government of Bangla Desh by the Government of India. Legally, we are entitled to recognise the Bangla Desh Government. Ninety-nine percent of the people there, by supporting the Awami League, have already expressed their desire and aspirations of the people. Till the West Pakistani Army came in strength, it was Mujibur Rahman's writ that ran in Bangla Desh and not that of Yahya Khan. Hence, I request the Government of India that Bangla Desh be immediately recognised and all help given to end military rule of Yahya Khan in Bangla Desh.

This treaty is not an end in itself. As one of the parties, we are also a big Asian country. In the spirit of this treaty, our relations with our Asian neighbours must be greatly strengthened. In this connection, I want to point out what the Foreign Minister said recently about improving our relations with China. I quote what he said in the Rajya Sabha :

"Whatever may be present differences, we do not take any rigid view in this respect, and depending upon proper response, we are even prepared to create conditions for the improvement of relations.

This is our general attitude and approach and we will continue to adhere to that policy."

This is what he said and, I hope, specially, after this treaty, the Government will see that they adhere to this policy and do something in that matter.

Lastly, I would say that treaties are not enough commendable as they might be. Our country's strength will depend ultimately on the building of independent economy and strengthen it. We have seen China grow in two decades into a powerful country. We too can develop our industrial and defence capacity. This can be done only by not depending on imperialist positions that grip our economy by radical land reforms, by curbing monopoly and by going in for industrialisation in a big way and by removing the poverty of our people and strengthening our economy.

As far as this pact is concerned, welcoming the pact, again, I wish to point out to the Government that these things must be remembered. The strength of our country does not depend only on pacts but depends on our own economic strength.

SHRI S. D. SHARMA (Bhopal) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to congratulate the Government for achieving this land-mark in our foreign policy. It is an important land-mark. Of course, though it is a land-mark, it is in continuation of our policy. It in no way changes our policy.

I have heard some remarks that we have abandoned our policy of non-alignment. Our policy of non-alignment was at no time a negative policy. It has always been a dynamic policy adjusting itself to the circumstances of the situation. No country having its own interest in mind can take rigid attitudes. This thing has been reiterated by our Government and, before we came in the Government, by our Party in resolutions after resolutions. While going through this treaty I was reminded of the resolution passed by the Indian National Congress at Calcutta in 1928. In 1928 itself we made it clear that our policy will be to stand for the people who are oppressed, our policy will be to see that peace is strengthened and our policy will be that

we do not get entangled or we do not subordinate our foreign policy to any power bloc, however strong it may be.

Now, so far as this question of non-alignment is concerned, it is very interesting that we find that those who were criticising us for abandoning the policy of non-alignment are those very people who are making fun of us for following the policy of non-alignment. We have heard time and again that India has no friends, India's policy has led us into a position where we are friendless. Of course, we know that these people may be aggrieved because we have not gone into a policy or adopted a policy where we would subordinate our interests to the interests of capitalist nations. At the present moment, I know that they dare not say that because the whole world is seeing that at the present moment, the United States of America whose voice we heard here at time through our own representatives, is acting in a manner which is condemned by Indians from whatever walk of life they will be coming from. This is, I am specifically speaking, because at the present moment even the big capitalists of India dare not support what is being done by the United States of America. Of course, we know that their action is the logical conclusion of the policy which is being followed at the dictates of the pentagon by the leaders of America and which is followed by them at the dictates of the armament manufacturers. Naturally, a country which depends on or which specialises in arms and selling of arms to other nations is not a country which can be interested in peace. Secondly, no Indian has been taken by surprise because we have been told time and again that the United States of America stands for and has stood for peace and has stood for the oppressed. We find that in the case of the Bangla Desh they are supplying arms. Of course, in the beginning we were told that no arms will be supplied to Pakistan. Then, we were told that arms were being supplied because these agreements have been reached earlier and they are being fulfilled. Now they have even stopped telling that. Under these conditions and under these circumstances, our country has taken the right step. We have entered into an agreement with a neighbouring

country which believes in ending colonialism which believes in socialism and which has at time stood for the oppressed people and with whom we have found our policy being similar.

Sometimes when our critics were talking about our siding with Russia, it was replied by our Prime Minister. Why do you talk our siding with Russia? Why not think in terms that Russia has sided with us? There have been occasions when we and Russia have voted together or acted together...(Interruptions)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Don't you know the Newton's Law of Gravitation?

MR. SPEAKER: No please.

SHRI S. D. SHARMA: These have been the cases where we have stood by the oppressed people. Now, at the present moment when India is convinced with our policy of standing together with the oppressed people, the oppressed people of Bangla Desh, it has taken an approach and has taken a decision to support the oppressed people. The USA and certain other countries started trying to equate these two countries, trying to show that this is conflict between India and Pakistan.

They even suggested that there should be Observers posted on the borders of India and of Bangla Desh, their objective being very clear, namely, they have been thinking to stop the Bangla Desh fighters from acting on the border. It is natural. I think that there should be no hesitation of our asserting that this whole House and the people of India, to every man, stand committed to helping the people of Bangla Desh who are fighting their battle for democracy, for secularism and for socialism and for better relations between the neighbouring countries of India and Bangla Desh. We will support them to the full. In that context, when this question came, there have been people talking about our finding it difficult. I would say that in this Agreement certain things have come out very clearly.

First of all, I would like to state that this Agreement supports our view that the oppressed people must be supported. This Agreement clearly lays down India's policy

[Shri S. D. Sharma]

of fighting against colonialism, which is a right policy.

In Bangla Desh, at the present moment, what is sought to be done by the military junta of Pakistan is nothing else other than military suppression and exploitation of the people of Bangla Desh. This Agreement brings this out clearly and I think this is an achievement of ours. Sometimes it has been said by some that it is a military pact. It is not so. It is not a military pact. As it is not a military pact, we have not deviated from our policy even a bit. In the military pact, it is usual to add clauses to the effect that in the case of aggression against one of the parties, the other party will automatically enter in the conflict. This Agreement does not provide for that. It provides that in the case of aggression or threat of aggression, there will be mutual consultation. The two countries will consult together and take effective steps, which can include supply of arms and by various other ways. But there is not that kind of automatic action on the part of the other party which is a pattern of the military pacts. There is also no question of a common command. So, from all these facts, it becomes very clear that it is not a case of any military pact.

Mr. A. K. Gopalan has rightly pointed that the emphasis has been rightly laid on development of economic relations. Our economic relations with Russia and the socialist countries have been growing continuously and by this Treaty they will grow further. There is no doubt about it. The clause relating to most-favoured nations is, I think, an achievement on the way we have been developing our relations so far as Russia is concerned. This will definitely improve in coming months. Our cultural relations should also improve. That has also been provided in this Treaty.

There are certain people who talked in terms of our having been aligned or of departing from our policy of non-alignment. There is no such thing here. We must remember what has been repeated time and again that our policy of non-alignment has been a policy whereby we will not subordinate our national interest to the interest of

any super-power, whatever it may be. This is the policy which has been followed, as I said, which was advocated by the Indian National Congress before Independence and this is what has been followed also ever since our Independence. It was in the year 1947, on 4th December, in this very House, in the Constituent Assembly, that Pandit Nehru made it clear :

“We propose to look after India’s interests in the context of world cooperation and world peace.”

This sentence is very significant. We have made it clear that we will look to India’s interests and we will look to world peace. Both are important. There is no question of subordinating one, namely India’s interests in any way whatsoever. Pandit Nehru was very clear in his speech in the Constituent Assembly. He went on to say how India’s interests would be seen, and he said :

“We are not going to join a war if we can help it and we are going to join the side which is to our interest when the time comes to make the choice. There, the matter ends.”

Consequently, we must remember that our policy of non-alignment is a policy which is in the national interests. He made it clear in 1948 again that we had adopted the policy of non-alignment not only on the idealistic plane but it was a practical policy which was in the national interests.

So far as this treaty is concerned, I would like to say that this is a treaty in the interests of our country. I think that in a way here the matter should end. We have taken this decision at a time when there was sabre-rattling going on by the military regime of Pakistan. We have taken this decision when India was being threatened by Yahya Khan. This should be a warning to Yahya Khan and this should be a warning to those who are instigating Pakistan in these actions. From this point of view, this should be welcome.

Of course, one thing more is there. We have made it clear that this is not directed

against any country whatever. We would like to enter into similar agreements with other countries. Consequently, I think that there could be no two opinions about the basic facts. The first is that this treaty is in the interests of India. The second is that this treaty has come at the right time when India was being threatened by its neighbour, and the third is that this treaty is in accordance with the basic policies which were adopted by our nation even before Independence when we were fighting for Independence. At that time, we said that we would stand for the oppressed people, and today we are standing for the oppressed people, and in the wake of it, whatever difficulties may come, we are going to face them, and in facing them here is a big power which comes to our help. This should be welcome. This is welcome. We do not want to sever our relations with any country whatsoever. There is no question of our relations with America deteriorating. They should really improve. Really speaking, it should be known to Mr. Nixon and Mr. Nixon should realise that the people of America are not with his policy. This is very clear inasmuch as he has tried to curb the statements by some of his colleagues. My personal feeling is that in this matter, Mr. Nixon is isolated, so far as the American public opinion is concerned. I hope that this treaty or agreement will have a sobering effect and as a result of this, Mr. Nixon, the leader of the USA may take a more realistic approach and give up his predilections in favour of Pakistan, which had been known even before he became the President of the USA.

Consequently, I congratulate the Government on this decision, and I hope that as a result of this, many more agreements will follow after this and the whole thing will serve the interests of peace in the world, for which India stands.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Indo-Soviet Treaty of Peace, friendship and co-operation which has just been signed is a landmark in contemporary history. Speaking on behalf of my party, I consider it a privilege that we are enabled in our national forum to express our sense of happiness which I have no doubt is shared by the overwhelming majority of our people that this treaty has been brought about.

Our mind goes back the days before independence when radical opinion in this country had hitched its wagon to the red star of the Soviet Union. Those were days when Rabindranath Tagore, Prem Chand and Vallabhbhai at one end and Jawaharlal Nehru at the other, were friends of the Soviet Union. When our country was in the throes of a freedom struggle which appeared to some people to be not quite in conformity with the international policies of the Soviet Union, our national leadership never hesitated to point out that the Soviets were a precious asset in world politics which this country wanted to cherish to the best possible extent.

I remember also—because it is something which cannot be forgotten—how a short while before our independence, in late 1945, when at San Francisco there was a conference to inaugurate the United Nations Organisation India was represented by a few nominees of the British Government who had gone, to speak, in the baggage of the British Government, but on that occasion the Soviet representative, M. Molotov, had made a speech in which he said that the day was not going to be distant when independent India would take her place in the UN. I remember this because it was related to me by Shrimati Vijaylakhmi Pandit who was present on that occasion and she told me that when she heard those words, she could not resist tears welling into her eyes. It was a declaration by a power which was the victor in the anti-fascist war that its sympathies, as ever, with the independence aspirations of the Indian people.

We know also how after our achievement of independence, when we discovered our western patrons, the big-monied countries, were interested in carrying on their policies of exploitations in a different way, when we discovered that they wanted to retain us in a state of planned backwardness in the context of their metropolitan economy, it was the Soviet and other socialist countries which had come into the picture, largely on account of the Soviets having been there on the world map, and began to offer us the kind of economic assistance which enabled us to build the basic aspects of our economic structure. That is why we have discovered the Soviet

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Union assisting us. It was her interest to see an India always free and growing; it was the interest of the Soviet Union to see that India developed in such a fashion that we have a socialist society in this part of the world; therefore, it was natural for the Soviet Union to assist us in building our economy. So we found that in the department of iron and steel, in the sphere of oil exploration and production, in the field of heavy machinery building, in the aspect of basic chemicals, in agriculture on a large scale, as in the Surajgarh Farm, and in so many other ways, the Soviets came forward to assist us so that we could develop our economy and make it so powerful that we would not be at the mercy of those elements in the international life which tried to make mincemeat of the kind of freedom that we enjoyed.

We have found, therefore, in the Soviet Union, a friend, a friend in need which has been a friend indeed, a friend who helped us over Kashmir, over Goa and over very many other aspects, whenever we were in difficulty, and our difficulty was caused not because we were wrong but because we were put in a corner by the vested interests in big money circles in international affairs. It was the Soviet Union which came forward to assist us. That is the background which we today remember.

We may have had our differences from time to time and this country being an independent country, where live one in every five of the world's population, it is not always easy to see in the same manner as a big power like the Soviet Union or the United States. That is a different matter. But we have discovered in the Soviet Union a friend which stood by us in fair weather and in foul, and that is why today there is a special, added significance to the Indo-Soviet treaty of peace, friendship and co-operation.

It is also, as the Minister said yesterday, a treaty of non-aggression, and it provides a creditable assurance that in the event of an attack or a threat of an attack, the contracting parties shall immediately consult each other in order to remove such a threat and to take appropriate effective measures to ensure peace and the security of their

countries. We know how this country has gone through searing experience; this country has seen perfidy of an order which perhaps to many of us was not quite imaginable before. This country has seen over the issue of Bangla Desh where unarmed people were being put to the sword, tortured and killed in a manner defies every canon of humanity. We have seen how over the issue of Bangla Desh, there has come about the collusion, a calculated, conscious connivance between the United States and Pakistan, joined today by China with a perverse sense of partnership in a sort of international guilt which should not have besmirched the escutcheon of a socialist country. But we have found this kind of thing happening.

We have found particularly in the United States, imperialists who have been the international gendarmes of reaction and who have kept their bases in different parts of the world in order to maintain their supremacy and their hegemony all over our globe. We have seen the United States sipping in our cup and dipping in our dish and intervening in our affairs in every imaginable manner that was open to them. We have seen the United States also professing to be friendly, talking to the Foreign Minister in a manner which was completely repudiated by their action when they gave Pakistan a sort of diabolic assistance to be utilised against the wonderful freedom urge of the people of Bangla Desh with whom we have declared in this Parliament our solidarity and our complete sympathy.

So, we had gone through a period of spiritual searing of the soul. We have seen these imperialist powers in action. We have seen how even when their people were roused to a consciousness of the enormity that was being perpetrated by the yahoos of Yahya Khan, even then, the great powers like the United States and the United Kingdom could not do a single thing in order to assist the movement in Bangla Desh, but on the contrary, could assist those barbarians in power in Islamabad, who are not only endangering the security of our country but who are besmirching the entire idea of civilisation.

That was the experience to which we have been witness, and that is why we discover that we have to have a friend who

would come to our need and we knew that in the Soviet Union we had a friend who is ready all the time to assist us to the extent that was possible.

I know that our strength has ultimately to be our own strength. We can never rely on others whoever it might be, but of course, friendship is important; if civilisation has any meaning, if human intercourse has any kind of qualitative aspect, friendship is important. We rely on our own strength; there is no doubt about it. We are an enormous country; we have a country with a stupendous civilisation to make ourselves proud of our past and to make us confident about the kind of future that we shall build.

We know at the same time that we carry too heavy a load because we are an old and complicated country. Our country is old, our civilisation is old, our land is tired with the cultivation of four to five thousand years. We know that in every way we are tired country, but at the same time we are a country which has a tremendous future, and we have to build our own future on the basis of our own strength, there is no getting away from it. We are not a country to be taken for granted by any country, whichever it might be. We are a country which is going to build a self-reliant economy and that sort of thing, but that can only be done in the conditions of the modern age, amid the restless technological engines of today, by a process of friendly intercourse. And friendship is possible with those whom we can trust. And as far as our international experience is concerned, we can trust the Soviet Union. They have stood by us in fair whether and in foul, and they are ready to assist us, and they have shown it by their conduct. They have assisted us, they have helped us to build our own independent structure of economy even in so far as our military strength is concerned. No other country has come forward, has shown the least little inkling of coming forward, to help us build our independent economy, independent in military production as well as in every other sphere of economic production. They have done it, and that is why we look upon them as friends whom we can trust, and, therefore, I would like to second what my hon. friend Shri Gopalan has said.

Now that Government has entered into this treaty, this treaty of friendship, of co-operation, of non-aggression, a treaty which is in entire conformity with our principle of non-alignment, a treaty which does not make us play a subordinate role to anybody, a treaty which has nothing in it of the nature of a subsidiary alliance which is a feature of even the P. L. 430 Pact which we signed with the United States, a treaty which is between independent partners all on a level of equality, now that we have got this treaty, and now that the headache over the Pakistani-engineered crisis in regard to the Bangla Desh issue has to some extent been mollified, now that we feel that we are not without friends even when there is a threat of war and we have to counter it entirely on the basis of our own strength which happens to be not very large, now that we have got this treaty, let us shed our approach of cold feet in regard to many matters. We have shown this cold feet mentality for far too long. Over the issue of the recognition of Bangla Desh we have shown this cold feet mentality. This cold feet mentality should be discarded. Over the issue of giving full diplomatic recognition to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam there should no longer be any hesitation. Over the issue of giving the recognition that is appropriate to the National Liberation Front of South Viet Nam there should be no further delay. Over the issue of recognising the Democratic People's Republic of Korea full diplomatic recognition and elevation of the present Consular status to Embassy exchange, there should be no further hesitation. Over the issue of the recognition, full diplomatic recognition, of the German Democratic Republic there should not be any further hesitation.

I do not say that it all happens overnight. Let not things be done in that kind of petty, dramatic fashion. That is not the point, but the point is that we are not without friends. We never should have thought that we were without friends. I know my hon. friend the Foreign Minister did assure us earlier that we were not without friends. Perhaps he could do so because he did have contacts with different Chanceries, he had been to Moscow and elsewhere, and he knew where friendship could be expected, he knew that from the socialist countries and socialist countries

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alone we could look forward to the kind of sustained assistance which is India's due, and that is only natural because other countries would take us at our word. We profess socialism, *garibi hatao* and all the rest of it leading to socialism. Since we profess socialism, the other countries naturally take us at our word and want us to advance in the direction of socialism. That is the wonderful vested interest which the Soviet Union has in this country, and very rightly so. That is the one silken thread which nothing can break, that is the bond which nothing can destroy. That is why the Soviet Union, knowing that India is likely and likelier to move in the direction of socialism, in spite of certain gentlemen trying to put spokes in the wheel of progress, is our friend. We know it is on account of that the socialist countries led by the Soviet Union would be our friends, our consistent friends. They have shown already by their conduct, political, military, economic, diplomatic and every other way, in international forums and elsewhere, that they are our friends. That is a feeling which has been consolidated and codified in this treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation.

I do not wish to prolong my speech. But I would like to say that this is a treaty which is in entire conformity with our policy of non-alignment, which again is fundamentally a policy of peaceful co-existence. This treaty enables us to go ahead, not too fearful of the dangers that appear to be in the way at the present moment. Therefore, this treaty enables us to shed cold feet mentality and to make bold steps in national as well as in international affairs. This is a treaty which is, therefore, to be welcomed, which would enable India to refashion. This is a treaty which underlines the great fact of contemporary history, which is that the forces of socialism are advancing, and as sure as the sun will rise tomorrow, as sure as night follows day or day follows night, whichever way you look at it, the forces of socialism are going to overpower a world which is now in decline as far as big money interests in this country and elsewhere are concerned. That is why India today is beginning to fall into line with this radical march of the people towards a new kind of society, a society

without exploitation, a society where equality of opportunity would enable the flowering of civilization in a manner which has so far been the dream of Utopians and the illusion of philosophers. But that is the kind of society which has got to be achieved and which can be won only by the kind of concerted effort in regard to which we are taking certain steps. That is why this treaty is to be welcomed.

I am very happy that we are all enabled to rejoice over something which at long last this Government has done. I do hope that they do something to follow it up, so that the rejoicing might not be something which is a temporary phenomenon. Let it be part of the political structure of the world today and let India go ahead and play her role in that world.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Hari Kishore Singh. (*Interruptions*). Order, order. Mr. Samar Guha, you have no licence to get up every time. It is a very bad habit. (*Interruptions*). This gentleman is unmanageable. Any time he likes he gets up. After all, we have to seek some solution for it and I need the cooperation of the House for that. He does not look towards the Chair at all; Shri K.D. Malaviya.

13.47 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI K.D. MALAVIYA (Domariaganj): Sir, in many respects, yesterday was a great day. It was 9th of August and it is well-known to all members of the House why it was such a great day. It was the day on which Government introduced the Bill which finally settled the fate of a class of people in this country which was most insignificant and yet was a dead weight on this country. It was also a day when a treaty was signed between the two great countries, India and USSR, which only reminded us once more that we have moved forward in a big way, we have taken once more a big stride, towards the realisation of the great goal that was put before us by our great philosopher and visionary, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, namely, peace and solidarity with all developing countries of the world and world peace itself. Therefore, this is a great occasion when we should all

congratulate ourselves that the two great nations have entered into a treaty which has far greater implications for the future peace of the world and, more especially, for our own great continent of Asia.

It is going to compel many of our political parties of India to revise their entire concept of the future. It is going to compel many of our political parties to give up their own wrong notions about what is happening round the world. And ultimately it will establish faith in those people who were isolated, who were called mad people, but who were dedicated and devoted to the cause of world peace and solidarity of developing nations of the world.

Yesterday's great act of the treaty between the two great countries will also remind us that there is a country, which is a great country, the United States of America, whose leadership mostly acted unwisely in the last four or five decades. The leadership, in spite of the fact that it was advised intelligently and honestly by people, has always taken great pride in its policy and philosophy resulting in the spread of discord, disunity and exploitation of the poor world. Therefore, I have no doubt in my mind that those isolated parties, which are hesitatingly supporting the great treaty that we signed yesterday, will give up their hesitation and will whole-heartedly support it with understanding. I do not agree with my friend, Shri Hiren Mukerjee, when he said that our government was developing cold feet on Bangla Desh. If it were so, yesterday more than a million people would not have come out in the streets of India to give their verdict in favour of the great leader...
...(*interruptions*).

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : I want to know why more people did not turn up. Did you run out of money ?

SHRI K.D. MALAVIYA : There has to be a little sense of proportion in the understanding of the psychology of the people, so far as my hon. Friend, Shri Mody, is concerned. He seems incapable of appreciating the fact why and how million people gathered when so many people never gathered. He is always dazzled by the tinkling of money. He sees money when there is no money; he sees sin where there is no sin. I have all

my pity for him and I hope he will get wiser now. Let him now not display that political foolishness which his party had been showing so far. I still hope that in future he will very seriously think as to what changes are taking place in the country.

Great changes are visible in this country. But I am not going to deal with them now. I only wish to emphasize that considered from every angle. World peace is very fundamental for our country. World peace, in my opinion, is the opposite side of the coin of economic development programmes of all recently freed countries. The two are inseparable phenomena. If there is no world peace, our economy will remain in jeopardy. Therefore, in the interest of our own country, we have to take steps which will ensure peace, understanding and co-operation between all the countries. This document which was signed yesterday has repeatedly, in almost every page, emphasised the necessity of peace and cooperation not only between our two countries but peace for the whole world. This document is a re-dedication to the cause of peace a cause which was declared necessary by our great leader. Therefore, even from the practical point of view, and not only from the idealistic point of view, even from the point of view of justifying what we have done in the case of Bangla Desh, it is very necessary for all political parties of the country to support us and to note that the Government of India has received the verdict of support from millions of our people. This was once more illustrated yesterday.

I would again like to refer to the thinking bankruptcy of the leaders of U. S. A. When Mr. Eisenhower was the President of his nation he chose his younger brother, Milton Eisenhower, to go to Latin America to see why the dollars that were being showered on Latin America were not bringing back friendship from that country. What Milton Eisenhower had to report to his President brother was that not friendship but a revolution in Latin America was coming, it was inevitable and the country wanted to be free from the imperialist influence of dollars as well as the U. S. A. supported military dictatorship from that country and a period was coming when America would lose all its influence because of its imperialist policies and the evil that imperialist

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

philosophy always brings about the American people themselves gave warnings to their President whether it was a war on Negroes or whether it was a war of aggression in Vietnam. I would ask my friend, Mr. Piloo Mody, to specify a single case in the last 15 years where the people of America had not challenged their leadership on political arrogance and stupidity of the leadership of that country. They suffer from a cancerous disease, and that disease we call the disease of Imperialism. They want to exploit the poor people. They want to invest their money in order to enslave the people. With all their good aspirations, those people who have been recently freed, they want to forget that they are a free people now. Now what we have done in Bangla Desh has only justified our faith in freedom, in international justice, in national independence; and the atrocities of the military regime will be challenged and will not survive.

14 hrs.

Therefore it is because we have to vindicate all those values for which we have stood in last decades that people are now supporting our Government to go ahead in support of the Bangla Desh cause. But this treaty is much more than that. It gives a warning to countries which want to act in a stealthy manner against the interests of developing countries. I would like to ask those people who have any doubt about it as to why Mr. Nixon arranged in such a mysterious fashion a meeting between himself and the leader of of China at distant time without giving notice to those countries which were really interested in knowing about it. India is the next door neighbour of China and, as they say, if the American leadership is interested in the peace of the world, why did they not inform India as to why Mr. Nixon was going to meet the leader of China; what was the motive behind it? It is too mysterious a mission be called a journey for search for peace.

But we would not like to denounce it. If Mr. Nixon wants to go and see Mr. Mao Tse-tung, it is his business. If he wants peace, we welcome it. If he does not want peace, we are ready to face them because we have the satisfaction that we are with the cause of the exploited people.

This treaty only opens the gate for going further and entering into agreements with those countries of our own continent who want to cooperate for the common cause which has been described in it, that is of peace, cooperation, understanding and security of their own countries.

I am in full agreement with the two hon. Members of the two differing Communist Parties which do not agree among themselves. I agree that a time has come now when we should have a new look at the pace of the movement which we have been building to enlist friendship and increase cooperation with those countries which have extended their friendship to us. Friendship is a two-way traffic in international diplomacy. If we want it, we must respond to friendly gestures of others.

If the world movement of peace is going to succeed, it will have contribution from the people and the Government of India. I have no doubt that the Government of India has the fullest understanding of the implications and the philosophy of the world peace movement. It might be a little different thing when a certain step has to be taken. That is a point where there could be a shade of difference among ourselves. But we have got to leave the final judgment to the Government which has the general support of the people, of world opinion and of all those developing countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America. There can be no doubt about it that India today stands as one of the most important countries towards whom the people of developing countries are looking.

Against this background I want the political parties on my right to reassess their understanding. Let them not get emotionally disturbed as my hon. friend, Shri Samar Guha, sometimes does get disturbed. Let him not be disturbed as to what happened at a particular point of time between two countries or what the USSR did with regard to Hungary. Let us see what has happened recently and what we have done. We are now rededicating ourselves for those values which we have followed and for which we have been loudly committing ourselves publicly, both nationally and internationally.

As I said, this document repeats and emphasizes the fundamental aspect of peace and cooperation and strengthening of our two countries. The policy of non-alignment has also been recognised by the High Contracting Parties. I would like to quote what our great leader Nehru said about non-alignment. This policy of non-alignment cannot be defined in any specific terminology. It is not a scientific but surely a popular word in diplomacy.....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
Neti, neti.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA : It is a question of understanding. If I am not wise, I will not understand non-alignment....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
 He has the monopoly of wisdom.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA : I am very keen on sharing my wisdom with him. But he is refusing to share wisdom. What can I do ? I am just trying to explain to the House what Nehru said about non alignment. He is quite clear and, I hope my hon. friends will get some light. He says :

"As a matter of fact, we go as far as possible to try and win them over. It is not our purpose to enter into other people's quarrels. Our general policy has been to avoid entering into anybody's quarrels. If I may say so, I have come more and more to the conclusion that the less we interfere in international conflicts, the better, unless, of course, our own interest is involved....."

That is the policy of non-alignment. It is not neutrality. According to our respected leader Mr. Kunzru, he thought that the policy of neutrality was more dynamic than the policy of non-alignment. Nothing can be more wrong than that, nothing can be more unfortunately misunderstood than that. Then, he says :

".....for the simple reason that it is not in consonance with our dignity just to interfere without producing any effect....."

If we can produce any effect in bringing about peace and justice to developing countries, then we have to interfere. That is also a dynamic aspect of non-alignment. He made is quite clear.. It is for us to understand now. We have the right to interfere where we feel that for the cause of peace and international justice we should interfere. Therefore, we have to interfere and we will interfere.

Further, he says :

".....We should either be strong enough to produce some effect or we should not interfere at all....."

No hing could be more dynamic and more practical than what he said within the sphere of scientific meaning of the word "non-alignment".

"I am not anxious to put my finger into every pie. Unfortunately, sometimes, one cannot help it. One is dragged into it. For instance, there is the Korea Committee. Well, not only are we in that Committee but ultimately our representative becomes the Chairman of that Committee.

Now, even when had expounded the philosophy and theory of non-alignment, he sent a representative of India to be the Chairman of the Committee on Korea. All that only shows we can interfere when it is our own interest and it is a common interest of all those countries which are exploited and which have been recently freed after the Second World War. The peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America are of a common brotherhood. That is why we look for peace in the interest of our own economy and in the interest of our own national solidarity.

Here is a situation where freedom is in peril in our neighbouring country. Bangla Desh has been threatened with extinction. Therefore, it is our sacred duty to see that in our own interest as well as in the interest of freedom, peace, security and cooperation of all countries which are exploited we go with them.

I take this opportunity to congratulate the Government on signing the treaty and, I

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

hope, this treaty is going to be the first step. The next step should be more radical showing concretely and clearly that we are moving towards socialism, economic independence and peace in the world.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN (Madras North) : The Indo-USSR Treaty has been characterised as the land-mark in the contemporary history of the world and has been considered one of the greater moments of this country and the red letter day in the history of international relations of this great nation.

Much has been said about the treaty. On behalf of my Party I think I must also submit something for the consideration of House. The treaty that has been entered into and signed yesterday reflects the mutual understandings between the two countries of the world and it reveals the mutual trust that we have reposed in ourselves. It explains the mutual appreciation of the international situation and particularly, the situation which obtains in this part of the world and it ushers in a new era as it were and future consolidation of the Indo-Soviet friendship is assured.

This treaty is not intended to sound the bellicosity, on the contrary it is designed to find out areas where peace is assured and it is designed to extend the horizon of peace nothing but peace. So, to that extent, it is the patriotic duty of each and every citizen of this country to welcome the treaty that has been signed yesterday.

I am very happy to note, Sir, that without any single solitary exception, all the political parties supported this treaty. To-day morning only I came to know surprisingly enough, but pleasantly, that Mr. Vajpayee also has supported this treaty. Mr. Vajpayee always used to live in his own isolation not only with regard national matters but also regarding international matters. I asked him in the morning, 'Like a bolt from the blue a sudden reaction from your side'. He said, 'I whole-heartedly support this treaty, but.....', the 'but' has its own meaning (*Interruptions*).

In general, this treaty has been accepted by all the political parties of this country. So, I think it is my duty to congratulate (1) the Prime Minister and (2) the External Affairs Minister, Mr. Swaran Singh. But, I am not satisfied with two because, according to paper reports, attempts have been made for the past two years in the External Affairs Ministry for this particular treaty. If it is true, the real credit must go to the former Foreign Minister, my good friend, Mr. Dinesh Singh who was the architect of this treaty.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Now we are not clapping.

AN HON. MEMBER : Are they against Mr. Dinesh Singh ?

ANOTHER HON. MEMBER : Might be.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : Mr. Deputy Speaker, I have gone through the treaty that has been signed. The operative part of it is Art. 9 which rightly explains the purpose of the Treaty. So, we can have every satisfaction to believe that this is not a war treaty on the model or pattern of what my friend, Mr. Piloo Mody, is going to say, the Warsaw Pact, ...(*Interruption*) because we had our secret confabulations. So, this is, according to me, a non-aggression pact. It is a peace pact. It is a pact intended for peace, nothing else. So, unless we believe ourselves, unless we believe our friends, I doubt very much whether we can be anywhere at all. The operative part says, I quote :

Each High Contracting Party undertakes to abstain from providing any assistance to any third party that engages in armed conflict with the other Party. In the event of either Party being subjected to an attack or a threat thereof, the High Contracting Parties shall immediately enter into mutual consultation in order to remove such threat and to take appropriate effective measures to ensure peace and the security of their countries.

This does not mean immediate declaration of war. It means mutual consideration

and consultation in order to remove such threats. It is not against any countries, as rightly pointed out by our External Affairs Minister. It is not at all against any country, whatsoever.

Now, let me quote Article 11. This is something which we cannot think of appreciating. According to Article 11, the duration of the Treaty will be 20 years. It says :—

This Treaty is concluded for the duration of twenty years and will be automatically extended for each successive period of five years unless either High Contracting Party declares its desire to terminate it by giving notice to the other High Contracting Party twelve months prior to the expiration of the Treaty.

I think, this 20 years' duration, though not criminal, is something which we cannot think of, we cannot appreciate. According to the United Arab Republic treaty, the period was only 15 years. Here, the period is 20 years. It is not yet ratified, according to reports. I think if it is possible, this might be reduced to five years. I don't say that once this duration of 20 years is agreed upon, India will become a stooge of Russia or that Russia will become a stooge of India. But then, even psychologically speaking, 20 years duration is something which can be altered if possible, before the Treaty is ratified.

Also, there is enough possibility of having such kinds of relations and contacts with other countries of the world. That also is there, including United States of America. This Treaty does not mean that USA is written off for ever. Because, I want to draw a line in between the hawkish military junta of United States of America and the dovish people of the United States of America. 80 to 90 per cent of the people of USA are for peace. But it is the so-called nucleus of villainry which is functioning in the Pentagon which is against all sorts of treaties. If there is any possibility of extending or accelerating our diplomatic functioning in such a way as to include the United States of America, it is all the more good.

And, utilising this opportunity, I want to suggest one thing. So far as South

East Asian countries are concerned, there are only two countries which could be looked upon by other countries in this region as natural leaders who could lead. One is obviously India and the other is Japan. But regarding Japan, I am sure, all such countries have already burnt their fingers and their experience with Japan was bad and bitter. The only country which could be taken as a leader in the entire South East Asian Region is India herself. This is a very good opportunity for the Government of India to explore the possibility of establishing such contacts with these countries in this part of the world.

I will not take much of time of the House. Before I conclude, I want to ask our External Affairs Minister only one question. It is a sort of clarification for myself. I have explained my position very clearly. We welcome this is about Article 1, on which I would like to have some clarification. This Article says :—

The High Contracting Parties solemnly declare that enduring peace and friendship shall prevail between the two countries and their peoples,

O.K.—

Then, what does it say? It says :

Each party shall respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the other Party and refrain from interfering in the other's internal affairs.

My simple question is this. I presume that before this treaty was signed, Soviet Russian had already accepted our boundaries and our territorial integrity and in turn we had accepted the territorial integrity of Soviet Russia. I want to know from the External Affairs Minister whether the USSR has categorically assured us and accepted openly that they are committed to our own territories and whether on that basis they are prepared to change the maps already published there. I do not mean anything bad of the High Contracting Parties, but I want to know that. If the answer from the hon. Minister is in the affirmative, namely 'Yes'; and he says 'Yes, we have

[Shri K. Manoharan]

got those clarifications, and the USSR has already agreed', it would be wonderful. If in his anxiety to sign the treaty, the External Affairs Minister has foregotten completely to get this clarifications, from Moscow, my humble submission to him would be this. He must get a categorical assurance from the Government of the USSR that this means that and we need not entertain any doubt. According to the newspaper reports, Mr. Gromyko will be here in India for four days. Before he leaves this country, let the External Affairs Minister extract from him such kind of assurance, if that assurance has not been given so far. This House has got every right to be informed about it. Before the Parliament is adjourned, let us be informed about it. The hon. Minister of External Affairs may just have his own confabulations with the Foreign Affairs Minister or his counterpart from the other country, and tomorrow or the day after let him come out with a statement before us saying, 'yes, I have already got the clarifications, and they have accepted our boundaries and they are prepared to change and remodel the maps which have been already published there and they are prepared to correct those maps in time'. I would request the hon. Minister to do this.

In conclusion, I would say that I welcome this treaty. As I have said already, it is a red-letter day in the history of our country, and I once again congratulate the Ministers responsible for this.

SHRI R. K. SINHA (Faizabad) : Yesterday was a day of great decision. In the foreign policy debates in this House, mostly our rightist friends in the Opposition ran down our foreign policy. They inflicted us with their bug of inferiority complex. They have never had faith in the policy of non-alignment and the future of this country. The only tragedy with them is this that they do not realise that our great leader the Prime Minister and her able External Affairs Minister have given us a decision which will have its echo and reverberations all over the world.

The decision to sign this treaty represents the will of the people of India. That

is why even reluctant customers like Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee are also forced to welcome this treaty. Even though they are reluctant, we are happy that a sense of patriotism has also permeated them to welcome something which approximates to our national interests.

Let us examine what happened on the issue of Kashmir and on the issue of our confrontation with China, and who stood with us. On the one side in the world there is an opportunistic Sino-American collusion. America is not going to go communist. Taiwan is not going to float back to mainland China, and North Viet Nam shall not be happy. They share many problems between the USA and China. Today, there is an opportunistic get-together and a collusion between those whose worst sins are the sins of Bangla Desh. Today, when Bangla Desh is dripping with blood, our great friends like Shri Samar Guha would be for condemning the people who are perpetrating the atrocities in Bangla Desh but not the masters of Yahya Khan and the yahoos of Pakistan, those who sit in the Pentagon and those who manipulate the operations of the CIA. There are moments in history when history has to be recounted. There was a day when standing on the soil of Kashmir, the Soviet leader said : 'Across the border, we stand; when India is threatened, you have only to call us and we shall be at your back and call'. Then let us not forget that it was the Soviet veto which gave us the time factor which assured the people of Kashmir of their proper place in the Indian Union. Let us not forget these things when some of our mimicking friends in the Opposition try to equate the Soviet Union and USA whenever such questions are brought before this House.

I have also read in a blessed national daily in India on the front page a story of Soviet arms to Pakistan when there was none and then a parliamentary peroration in this House equating Soviet friendship with that of the USA, when the only conspiracy afoot was to make India give up Indo-Soviet friendship.

So today when we assert and reassert Indo-Soviet friendship, we are asserting something which is a thing which has grown with time. Let us not forget the first con-

ference of the Friends of the Soviet Union which was inaugurated by our great leader, Jawaharlal Nehru. Let us also not be oblivious of the fact that all over the world the Soviet Union has stood up to fight against colonialism. Let us also remember that when there was a problem with China (*Interruption*).

मैं आपको भी जवाब दूंगा। मैं भी आपकी ही पार्टी में था, सोशलिस्ट पार्टी में था। My jaundice is not as much as that of Shri Dandavate and his friends, who have read only CIA-published books, books of Arthur Koestler and Burnham who have carried on their anti-communist campaign sitting in the citadels of America, and who understand just one set of ideology.

I want to talk about our national interest. On the issue of the border conflict between India and China, it was the Soviet Union which warned China and then the Chinese withdrew their troops. It was because of the Soviet Union's support to India that the Sino-Soviet conflict started. When it was a question of choosing between 'Brother and friend', when the Chinese invoked it, the Soviet Union abandoned China for India. I want to open before our lukewarm friends in the opposition the pages of history to show that the Soviet Union has stood with India. Did the USA support us in this, in our border dispute with China? Is it not a fact that the USA supported the claim of Taiwan on the Indian issue? Is it not true that the USA only wanted to use the India-China conflagration for getting bases in India, getting American armed personnel into India? They never wanted to be friends of India.

Then let us not forget that this mongrel child of international imperialism, Pakistan was manipulated and masterminded by world imperialism. What happened? Who has been sucked into the net, who has been the feeding mother of Pakistan, if it has not been the USA, the great leader of world imperialism? Why should we forget it? Who armed Pakistan to shoot its bullets into our soldiers in the confrontation of 1965? This is what I want to ask of the Samar Guha's, my former colleagues of the Congress Socialist Party, the Dandavates and others. I want to place before them

the pages of history that today it is on our interests and what is happening again—the Sino-American collusion. The greatest sin of history is happening in Bangla Desh. And then the Americans and the Chinese are combined together and if we had kept quiet, if no action had been taken by the Government of India, these men would have said, "Look at India; India is friendless; India is isolated; India has not got the support of the peoples of the world." No, Sir. On the bar of history stands Mao Tse-tung; all his pretensions of communism and international socialism are gone and were gone on that day when he broke up the international socialist camp. Shri Mao Tse-tung, the great Mao Tse-tung broke up the association of Afro-Asian solidarity. That is why when the bombs fell on Sinai, when the Israeli aggression came, it was the Arab armies that withdrew because of the division in the Afro-Asian camp, and the division in the international socialist camp. The same happened, for, every bomb that fell on North Viet Nam the Chinese have been responsible for it. So are the great Chinese. Now, these Chinese, the great heroes of history still have Napoleonic dreams, because once Napoleon said that there is a dragon sleeping and if the dragon gets up, the world will be shaken. But there are not only the Chinese in the world; there are other people also in the world, and that is forgotten.

The great, historical quotation of Lenin is forgotten. He had said that the Soviet Union shall begin it, China shall carry it forward but India shall complete it. In that, it was never said that any country will have the particular type of monolithic system. It was only said that victory of the poor people in the world shall be possible if the Soviet Union, the land mass of the Soviet Union, if the people of India and the people of China stand together for the ideals of peace, anti-colonialism and for progressive ideals and outlook in the world. Who broke it but the Chinese imperialists? They are the Chinese imperialists who can shake hands with rulers of Hindu kingdoms, who can shake hands with the monstrous Yahya Khan who is worse than Hitler. Stalin talked of communism, but that great Chinese leader who goes trading in Hong Kong talks of colonialism! What is happening in Macao where the

[Shri R. K. Sinha]

worst stinking corruption takes place ? That is the idealism of what they say and what they do.

I think this growth of Indo-Soviet friendship is a growth from our pre-freedom days. It is a growth which is possible because of the fact of Soviet support to us in Kashmir. It has been possible to us because of Soviet support to us on the issue of our borders with China. It is a growth which is possible because in the public sector growth in India, the Soviet Union has come out with massive aid.

May I ask these friends, whenever it has been a question of India being armed, we could not get arms because of our policy of non-alignment. We could not pay hard currency. It was the Soviet Union which came out and gave us not the type of know-how by which you have got to go back to the master again and again, but the type of know-how where factories will be installed in India, aircraft factories and other factories to make India self-reliant in the matter of defence. Why should we not be happy and be proud of the fact that it was yesterday, the great day of the August revolution, that the treaty was signed between us and the Soviet Union, by which we have told the world, "Look here ; do not think India is isolated." On the issue of Bangla Desh, the peoples of the world have supported us. More than 200 Members of Parliament in Great Britain supported us. The American Senate went on record in support of us ; and President Nixon continues to go on sending arms aid, clandestinely and openly, and every time we have been told it is not so. That is why there is no credence possible of American credibility.

Why is it that yesterday when this announcement was made, everybody was happy with it ? Because, as a great theoretician said, foreign policy is an expression of the inner urge to progress. What is our national policy today ? It is *garibi hatao*, the national policy of strength which was demonstrated by two million people who were marching on the streets of Delhi yesterday, a great day which has given us strength.

I wish to say further that our foreign policy, so ably piloted by our Foreign

Minister, has brought India and USSR closer together, and it does not threaten anybody's boundaries, it is within the limits of non-alignment, it is a treaty of peace, it is for the growth of peace in the world.

I would like, however, to suggest some minor changes in our foreign policy. One is recognition of the German Democratic Republic. I consider the recognition of the German Democratic Republic symbol of the progress of the country itself. The more reactionary a country, the more away it is from recognition of GDR. The more a country moves towards socialism, the nearer it gets to recognition of GDR. We should not be influenced by Dollar imperialism or Western imperialism which tries indirectly to influence our foreign policy. Today India has stood up as never before. Yesterday on the streets of Delhi people from the whole of the country have given a warning to the yahoos of Pakistan that the Indian border shall not be touched, that Bangla Desh shall be sovereign and free. We shall achieve this purpose which has always been before us. The people of India will win.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत सरकार और सोवियत
रूस के बीच में शान्ति, मित्रता और सहयोग
की जो सन्धि हुई है, मैं उस का स्वागत करने
के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

मैं सन्धि का स्वागत करता हूँ क्योंकि
यह सन्धि हमें एक मित्र प्रदान करती है—ऐसा
मित्र, जिस पर विश्वास किया जा सकता है,
ऐसा मित्र, जो आड़े वक्त में हमारे काम आ
सकता है।

हमारी विदेश नीति के अकुशल संचालन ने
भारत को मित्र-विहीन बनाने में कोई कसर नहीं
छोड़ी है। जब जब भारत के भाग्यकाश पर
बाहरी संकट की काली घटाये घिरी हैं, जब जब
हमें आक्रमण का सामना करना पड़ा है,
जब जब हमारी सीमाये संकटापन्न हुई हैं, हम
ने अपने को एककी पाया है, हम ने अपने को
अकेला पाया है।

1962 में जब चीन ने हमारी प्रभुसत्ता को चुनौती दी, हमें वाशिंगटन के दरवाजे पर दस्तक देनी पड़ी। 1965 में हमें सोवियत रूस की ओर समर्थन के लिए देखना पड़ा। दोनों महाशक्तियों ने हमारी कठिनाई का लाभ उठाने का प्रयत्न किया। अमरीका ने कश्मीर के सवाल पर हम पर अनुचित दबाव डालने की कोशिश की। सोवियत रूस ने 1965 की लड़ाई के बाद हमें ताशकंद का समझौता करने के लिए विवश किया। लड़ाई के मैदान में हमने जो विजय पाई, वह ताशकंद की टेबल पर बैठ कर हार गये। हम युद्ध में जीत गये, लेकिन शान्ति में पराजित हो गये।

हमें मित्रों की आवश्यकता है, संकट के समय काम आने वाले सहयोगियों की आवश्यकता है। हम स्वावलम्बी नहीं हैं। स्वाधीनता के तेईस वर्ष बाद भी हम भारत को अपने पैरों पर खड़ा नहीं कर सके हैं। और केवल हमें क्यों, आज रूस को भी मित्रों की आवश्यकता है। आज अमेरिका को भी सहयोगियों की आवश्यकता है। यह संधि अगर हमें एक सच्चा मित्र प्रदान करती है तो उस का स्वागत किया जाना चाहिए।

मैं इस संधि का इसलिए भी स्वागत करता हूँ क्योंकि यह संधि पाकिस्तान के आक्रामक इरादों को पस्त करती है। अनेक दिनों से हम याह्या खां की धमकियाँ सुन रहे हैं। धमकियाँ सुनते सुनते हमारे कान पक गए। हम से यह भी कहा जाता रहा है कि पाकिस्तान अकेला नहीं है। बंगला देश को बहाना बना कर हमारी सीमाओं को हमले का निशाना बनाया जा रहा है। यह संधि पाकिस्तान के आक्रामक इरादों पर पानी फेरने में कामयाब हो सकती है। इस्लामाबाद का सुनार 100 चोटें करता रहा है। इस संधि के रूप में नई दिल्ली के लोहार ने एक चोट मारी। सचमुच यह नहले पर दहला

है। अगर ठीक कहना चाहें तो यह इस्लामाबाद के गुलाम पर नई दिल्ली की वेगम है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस संधि का मैं इसलिए भी स्वागत करता हूँ क्योंकि संधि भारत और पाकिस्तान के किसी भी संभावित झगड़े में चीन के हस्तक्षेप और शरारत को रोकने में, उस पर अंकुश लगाने में, कारगर हो सकती है।

जब कभी भारत और पाकिस्तान में तनातनी होती है चीन मौके का फायदा उठाना चाहता है, पाकिस्तान की पीठ थपथपा कर हमारे लिए कठिनाइयाँ पैदा करना चाहता है। 1965 में चीन ने ऐसा ही किया। इस समय भी जब बंगला देश में इस्लामाबाद का सैनिक शासन नर-संहार कर रहा है, मानवों के रक्त की होली खेल रहा है, अत्याचार और अन्याय की पराकाष्ठा कर रहा है, पैकिंग न केवल इस्लामाबाद के साथ प्रेम की पेंगें बढ़ा रहा है, बल्कि उस को अत्याचार करने के लिए प्रोत्साहन भी दे रहा है। यह संधि चीन के लिए भी इस बात का संकेत है कि भारत और पाकिस्तान के झगड़े का लाभ उठाने का उस का प्रयत्न अब पूरी तरह सफल नहीं होने दिया जायगा।

मैं इस संधि का इसलिए भी स्वागत करता हूँ क्योंकि इस संधि के पहले अनुच्छेद में कहा गया है मैं उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ—“प्रत्येक पक्ष दूसरे पक्ष की स्वतंत्रता प्रभुसत्ता और क्षेत्रीय अखण्डता का सम्मान करेगा तथा दूसरे के आंतरिक मामलों में हस्तक्षेप नहीं करेगा।”

यह बात अभी तक मौखिक रूप से कही जाती रही है। लेकिन इस के बावजूद सोवियत रूस द्वारा भारत के आंतरिक मामलों में दखल देने की घटनाएँ होती रही हैं। अभी डी. एम. के. के हमारे मित्र श्री मनोहरन ने सोवियत रूस में प्रकाशित उन नक्शों का उल्लेख किया जिन

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

मैं हमारा भू-भाग चीन का भू-भाग दिखलाया गया है। कई बार नई दिल्ली द्वारा याद दिलाने के बाद भी वह नक्शे न तो बदले गए न वापस लिए गए यद्यपि यह आश्वासन हमें मिला है कि उन नक्शों पर विचार किया जायगा। मुझे विश्वास है कि अपने को इस लिखित संधि में बांधने के बाद सोवियत रूस इस तरह के नक्शे प्रकाशित नहीं करेगा और जो नक्शे प्रकाशित किए हैं उन्हें वापस लेगा।

मैं यह भी आशा करता हूँ कि मास्को रेडियो और रेडियो पीस एंड प्रोग्रेस भविष्य में भारत के अंदरूनी मामलों में किसी तरह का दखल नहीं देंगे। रूस में रेडियो सरकार का उपकरण है। रेडियो जो कुछ बोलता है वह सरकार की नीति को प्रतिबिम्बित करता है। हमारे देश में लोक तंत्र है। लोक तंत्र में मतभेद स्वाभाविक है। रूस को इस बात की इजाजत नहीं दी जा सकती कि किसी को प्रतिक्रियावादी कहे, किसी को प्रगतिशीलता के शिखर पर पहुंचाए, गद्दारों का अभिनन्दन करे और देशभक्तों की निन्दा करे।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह बात सोवियत विदेश मंत्री से साफ होनी चाहिए कि मास्को रेडियो और रेडियो पीस एंड प्रोग्रेस द्वारा भारत के अंदरूनी मामलों में दखल नेंना बन्द किया जायेगा।

हमें बुरा भला कहने के लिए प्रधान मंत्री ही कफी हैं। उस के लिए मास्को की सहायता की आवश्यकता नहीं है। हमारे विरुद्ध जो कुछ कहा जाता है और सारे देश में फैलाने के लिए आल इंडिया रेडियो पर्याप्त है। उस के लिए मास्को रेडियो या रेडियो पीस एंड प्रोग्रेस की मदद की जरूरत नहीं है।

कल प्रधान मंत्री ने कांग्रेस पार्टी द्वारा आयोजित एक रैली में भाषण दिया। वह रैली कोई सरकारी रैली नहीं थी। राज्य द्वारा आयोजित कोई रैली नहीं थी। लेकिन उसके बाद भी आल इंडिया रेडियो ने उनके भाषण को रेडियो पर दुहराया, टेलीविजन पर दिखलाया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या यह अवसर विरोधी दलों के नेताओं को भी दिया जायगा? सरकार और सत्तारूढ़ दल के बीच में कोई लक्ष्मण रेखा है या नहीं?..... (व्यवधान)....कोई रेखा नहीं है। कल उस लक्ष्मण रेखा का उल्लंघन कर दिया गया।

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam): In a democracy all the policies are enunciated at the party meetings. That is the democratic way of functioning.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आशा करता हूँ कि सोवियत रूस हमारे अंदरूनी मामलों में दखल नहीं देगा। उसके अंदरूनी मामलों में हम दखल देंगे इसका तो सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता।

इस संधि में एक बात यह भी कही गई है कि जिन देशों के बीच में यह संधि की जा रही है वह अन्य देशों के साथ ऐसा कोई समझौता नहीं करेंगे जो एक दूसरे के हितों को हानि पहुंचाने वाला हो। इसके साथ ही एक बात और कही गई है। मैं उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ—

“प्रत्येक महान संविदाकारी पक्ष वचनबद्ध है कि वह किसी तीसरे पक्ष को, जो महान संविदाकारी पक्ष के दूसरे पक्ष के विरुद्ध सशस्त्र संघर्ष में लगा हो, किसी प्रकार की सहायता नहीं देगा।”

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ इस संधि की व्याख्या के अनुसार आज भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच में सशस्त्र संघर्ष की स्थिति है या नहीं? बीच में सोवियत रूस ने पाकिस्तान को हथियार दिये थे। यह जानते हुए हथियार दिए थे कि

पाकिस्तान उन हथियारों का प्रयोग भारत के विरुद्ध करेगा। आज भी हमारे और पाकिस्तान के बीच में सशस्त्र संघर्ष की स्थिति है। काश्मीर का एक भाग पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में है। पाकिस्तान आक्रमण पर आमादा है। क्या सोवियत रूस को यह स्थिति मान्य है? क्या हम यह समझ लें कि भविष्य में सोवियत रूस द्वारा पाकिस्तान को शस्त्र नहीं दिए जाएंगे? मैं तो संधि का यही अर्थ समझता हूँ लेकिन मैं विदेश मंत्री के मुख से सुनना चाहता हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विवाद में कल से चर्चा चल रही है कि यह संधि नान-एलाइनमेंट के चौखटे में आती है या नहीं आती है। क्या नान-एलाइनमेंट कोई पूजा की वस्तु है? क्या नान-एलाइनमेंट कर्म—कांड है? क्या नान-एलाइनमेंट कोई नया मजहब है? अगर देश के हित में नान-एलाइनमेंट की नीति नहीं है तो उस में परिवर्तन करने में संकोच नहीं होना चाहिए। अगर नान-एलाइनमेंट मरता है तो मुझे खुशी नहीं होगी और अगर जीवित रहता है तो मैं मातम नहीं मनाऊंगा।
(व्यवधान)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, समय की कोई सीमा नहीं है। मैं दल का दृष्टिकोण रख रहा हूँ। अगर आप बीच में घंटी बजाएंगे तो कैसे काम चलेगा?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not correct to say that there is no time limit. Five hours have been allotted and out of that your party gets 11 minutes.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: How can I speak on such an important subject in 11 minutes?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So, I want to be helpful and accommodating. I know you have a point. So, I will give you five more minutes.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष जी, आपने बड़े वेमोके घंटी बजाई। ऐसा लगता है कि हमारा नान-एलाइनमेंट ब्रिटेन की मोनार्की की तरह से है जिस क्षण ब्रिटेन का राजा या रानी मरते हैं, उसी क्षण नया राजा या रानी जीवित हो जाते हैं -- किंग इज डेड, लॉग लिव दी किंग -- इस संधि के बाद मैं कहना चाहता हूँ -- नान-एलाइनमेंट इज डेड, लॉग लिव नान-एलाइनमेंट !

विदेश मंत्री ने माना है कि नान-एलाइनमेंट की नीति के अन्तर्गत बदलती हुई दुनिया की परिस्थितियों के अनुसार परिवर्तन हो सकते हैं। ऐसा लगता है हमारा नान-एलाइनमेंट स्पिनक्स पक्षी की तरह से है जो अपनी चिता में से फिर ज़िन्दा हो कर खड़ा हो जाता है। मैंने कहा है। सरकार नान-एलाइनमेंट की बात करे, मुझे आपत्ति नहीं है, लेकिन नान-एलाइनमेंट एक नीति है, सिद्धान्त नहीं है। नान-एलाइनमेंट एक साधन है, साध्य नहीं है, एक मार्ग है, मन्ज़िल नहीं है नान-एलाइनमेंट देश के लिये है, देश नान-एलाइनमेंट के लिये नहीं है।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, दुनिया की स्थिति तेज़ी से बदल रही। अब विचारधाराओं के आधार पर विदेश नीति का निर्धारण नहीं होता, अब नंगे स्वार्थों के आधार पर मित्रसम्बन्धों का निश्चय हो रहा है.....

श्री क. ना. तिवारी (वेतिया) : मैंने अखबार में पढ़ा है कि आप ने तो इस का स्वागत किया है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: मुश्किल यह है कि तिवारी जी आधा अखबार पढ़ने हैं, आधा छोड़ देते हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, चीन कम्युनिज्म को मानने वाला है, अमरीका लोकतन्त्रवादी है—दोनों निकट आ रहे हैं.....

श्री अमृत नाहाटा (वाड़मेर) : दोनों ही गलत हैं। न वह कम्युनिस्ट हैं, न वह लोकतन्त्रवादी हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मुझे लगता है कि दुनिया में नाहाटा जी के अलावा कोई कम्युनिस्ट और लोकतन्त्रवादी बचा नहीं है।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : और वाजपेयी जी के अलावा कोई समाजवादी नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैंने समाजवाद का नाम भी नहीं लिया है।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, इस परिस्थिति में विचार-धारायें गौण हो गई हैं और अपने अपने देश के हितों का संरक्षण और ममवर्धन ही प्रमुख हो गया है। चीन और अमेरिका निकट आ रहे हैं, दूसरी ओर रूस को भी मित्रों की आवश्यकता है। विदेश नीति पर जो चर्चा हुई थी उसमें मैंने कहा था कि पिण्डी, पीकिंग और वाशिंगटन के बीच में जो त्रिकोण बन रहा है इसका एक कोण मास्को की तरफ है और दूसरा कोण भारत की तरफ है। यह नितान्त स्वाभाविक है कि हम और रूस निकट आये लेकिन हमें इस बात को सोच कर निकट आने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये कि केवल हमें ही रूस की आवश्यकता नहीं है, अब रूस को भी हमारी आवश्यकता है। यह अनुभूति होगी तभी हम बराबरी के आधार पर मित्रता के सम्बन्धों का निर्धारण कर सकेंगे। हमें मित्रता चाहिए, पिछलग्गू बन नहीं। हम किसी देश के उपग्रह के रूप में जीवित रहें यह हमारे भविष्य में नहीं है। काश्मीर से लेकर बन्पाकुमारी तक फैला हुआ विशाल भूखण्ड, 55 करोड़ जनता, प्राकृतिक साधनों से भरपूर धरती, एकमहान इतिहास—भारत विश्व में एक महाशक्ति के रूप में उदित होने के लिए पैदा हुआ है और दुनिया के किसी भी देश से हम दोस्ती का हाथ मिलाये, उसका

आधार बराबरी होना चाहिये, उसका आधार पिछलग्गू बन नहीं हो सकता।

मैं कुछ प्रश्न पूछ कर समाप्त करूंगा। इस संधि के बाद कुछ प्रश्न उठते हैं और मैं चाहूंगा कि विदेश मंत्री बड़ी सफाई के साथ इन का उत्तर दें। क्या यह संधि बंगला देश के मामले में हमें कोई एक-तरफा फैसला करने से रोकती है? एक तरफा शब्द मेरा नहीं है—विदेश मंत्री महोदय ने कांग्रेस पार्लियामेन्ट्री पार्टी की बैठक में विदेश यात्रा से लौटने के बाद कहा था—अगर दुनिया के देश हमारा साथ नहीं देंगे तो हमें कोई यूनीलेट्रल कार्यवाही करनी पड़ेगी। क्या इस संधि के बाद वह स्थिति कायम है? क्या इस संधि के बाद भी बंगला देश को मान्यता देने के सवाल पर हम आगे बढ़ सकते हैं? क्या सोवियत रूस इसमें बाधक बनेगा? अगर बाधक नहीं है तो मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार बंगला देश को मान्यता देकर दिखाये कि इस संधि के कारण उस पर कोई ऐसा बन्धन नहीं लगा है जो हमारी प्रभुसत्ता को सीमित करता है।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, मुझे ताज्जुब हुआ, सोवियत रूस के विदेश मंत्री अभी भी बंगला देश की समस्या के राजनीतिक समाधान की बात कर रहे हैं। कैसा राजनीतिक समाधान? याहिया खां ने सारे राजनीतिक समाधानों के लिये दरवाजे बन्द कर दिये हैं। अवामी लीग के 79 पार्लियामेन्ट के मेम्बरों को अयोग्य घोषित कर दिया गया है। अवामी लीग गैर कानूनी है, शेख मुजीबुर्रहमान पर मुकदमा चलने वाला है, उनकी जान खतरे में है। इस संधि पर चर्चा का जब विदेश मंत्री जवाब दें तो हम चाहेंगे कि सोवियत रूस के दिमाग में बंगला देश की समस्या का जो पोजिटिव साल्यूशन है, उसका स्वरूप क्या है, वह राजनीतिक हल वहां कैसे लागू किया जायगा और अगर याहिया खां राजनीतिक

हल नहीं मानते तो उन पर दबाव डालने के लिये भारत क्या करेगा और भारत की मदद के लिये सोवियत रूस क्या करेगा—इस पर भी प्रकाश डालें

दूसरा सवाल—क्या यह संधि सारत को एटम-बम के निर्माण करने का फैसला करने से रोकती है ? हम बनायें या न बनायें, यह फैसला हमारा होगा, लेकिन क्या यह संधि हमें ऐसा करने से रोकती है ? देश के हित और शान्ति की रक्षा का ताकाजा है कि भारत को अणु अस्त्रों का निर्माण करना चाहिये । क्या इसके लिये हमें मास्को के ग्रीन सिगनल भी जरूरत होगी ? जो निर्णय नई दिल्ली में होना चाहिये, क्या वह मास्को में लिये जायेंगे ?

तीसरा प्रश्न—इस संधि के आर्टिकल 7 में कहा गया है—महान संविदाकारी पक्ष विज्ञान, कला, साहित्य शिक्षा, जन-स्वास्थ्य, प्रैस, रेडियो, टेलीविज़न, सिनेमा, पर्यटन और खेल के क्षेत्रों में आपसी सम्बन्ध एवं सम्पर्क को और अधिक विकसित करेंगे ।”

क्या इसका अर्थ यह है कि इन सभी क्षेत्रों में सोवियत रूस को छा जाने की पूरी छूट दी जायगी ? क्या इसका अर्थ यह है कि इन सभी क्षेत्रों में सोवियत रूस के सलाहकार आयेंगे...

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : आप यू. एस. एस. आर. भेजना चाहें तो भेज सकते हैं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: यहां बड़ी बड़ी बातें कहने से कोई फायदा नहीं है । मैं आप से प्रश्न पूछ रहा हूं और चाहता हूं कि आप गम्भीरता से उत्तर दें । जिन देशों के साथ सोवियत रूस ने इस तरह की संधि की है, वहां रशियन एडवाइज़र्स की फौज की फौज जाती है, क्या अन्य देशों के अनुभवों से हम कोई लाभ नहीं उठा सकते । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो घारा रखी गई है, इसका क्या अर्थ है ?

कोई इस बात से इन्कार नहीं कर सकता कि यह सन्धि हमें सहारा देती है, मगर सहारा हमारा स्वभाव नहीं बनना चाहिये । बैसाखी कभी कभी मदद के लिये ठीक है, लेकिन बैसाखी पांव की जगह नहीं ले सकती । आज हम अकेले हैं, संकटग्रस्त हैं, आज हम पर आक्रमण का खतरा है, इस लिये हमें मित्रों की आवश्यकता है, लेकिन इस मित्रता और सन्धि का परिणाम यदि यह होता है कि हम अमाव-धान हो जायें, भारत को स्वावलम्बी बनाने का अपना संकल्प छोड़ दें, अपने पैरों पर खड़े होने के लिये कुछ न करें, तो यह संधि हमारे लिये संकट का कारण बनेगी । यह तात्कालिक दृष्टि से ठीक है, मगर इसका लाभ उठा कर हमें प्रयत्न करना चाहिये कि एक स्वावलम्बी, स्वाभिमानी, सर्वप्रभुता सम्पन्न भारत की रचना करें । यदि हम ऐसे भारत की रचना कर सकें और उसके लिये ऐसे भारत की रचना का संकल्प अपने मन में जगा सकें तो यह संधि हमारे लिये सहायक हो सकती है, अन्यथा यह घातक भी हो सकती है ।

15 hrs.

SHRI KRISHNA MENON (Trivandrum): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the House has before it the text of the Treaty concluded between the Government of India and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. There is also a statement from our distinguished Foreign Minister the purpose of which is to inform Parliament and, I presume, to inform public opinion also.

If I may say so by way of introduction, if euphoria and statesmanship do not go together, it is vitally important that we do not mix this up with the so-called historic visit of Mr. Kissinger to Peking nor should we have followed up Mr. Kissinger with our own Kissingers. If you introduce melodrama in this, we cannot match the melodrama of people who play with people's lives.

15 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARI in the Chair]

I want to tell the Foreign Minister seriously one thing. He must have been

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perturbed as I was when we read the headlines in newspapers this morning. This treaty is a Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation. Practically, everyone of our national newspapers—they would not like inspiration from this Ministry of External Affairs—comes out with 5-column headlines on the security pact between India and Soviet Union. No one would regret it more than the Soviet Union and the Government of India. But the fact is that even at this stage the public education on this matter has become inadequate in the sense that our national newspapers should come out and say that there is a security pact between ourselves and the Soviet Union. We would then justify the SEATO, the NATO and all that and abandon the very basis of the existence of our foreign policy.

The Foreign Minister has, rightly, said and also others have said that this is a land-mark in the growth of India's foreign policy or history of India, whatever you may call it. But a land-mark means the course that is being followed. A land-mark is not something that descends like a man from heaven. A land-mark means a point that is reached in the course of a journey undertaken over a period of 20-30 years, even the pre-Independence period.

The people of India through their national movement who then represented the people of India as a whole welcomed Soviet Resolution and welcomed the break-down of the Czar empire and the action, at that time, of renouncing imperialism and the proclamation of equality of races and equality of nations. From that time onwards, the national movement as a whole has not owed its allegiance to the Soviet Union, as is sometimes suggested, but respected and understood what has been happening.

In the Congress session at Lucknow, the then President of the Congress, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, devoted a considerable amount of the time to the role of the Soviet Union and the impact it had by its very existence on the history of the world. Why I say all this is not to brush up my knowledge of history. But to say and look upon

it as though something new happened yesterday as a departure from our policy and raise the question whether non-alignment is or is not, only shows perhaps an inadequate understanding of the situation.

My submission is that every attempt should be made to understand this. I have no doubt that if the Foreign Minister reads the text of the Treaty itself, it will be possible for his official machinery and others to educate the public properly on this question.

This Treaty is a Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation. Friendship is a bilateral affair. In that sense, this Treaty has a bilateral aspect. Peace is a world affairs and it refers to international relations. I, therefore, regret to see in the first two paragraphs of his speech of yesterday the reference to regions, to our region, and this has an effect of creating a situation that we are trying to find some antidote to the SEATO complex: that is to say, following so closely upon the mysterious visit of Mr. Kissinger, we take an extraordinary, unusual, step of sending our new Ambassador to that country to negotiate our relations. Now that may be necessary. But to create an atmosphere of drama about this is not to subserve the purposes of this treaty. Although I can say that that does not in the slightest degree detract from my regard for the achievement that it represents also I want to say that it did not come about just yesterday. This was being negotiated for the last two years and no one knows it more than the Foreign Minister; and what is more is that this relation between the Soviet Union and India has been made possible by our attitude during the pre-Independence period also during the Post-Independence period and by the role the Government of India has played in its contribution towards peace in the world whether it be in Korea or in Indo-China or in Cyprus in the middle East or anywhere else, where it has demonstrated to the world, Soviet Union included, that she has a considerably effective part to play in the world. And I bear witness to the fact that during all this greater part of this period we had the highest degree of co operation from the Soviet Union, not in the sense of our saying 'Yes' to what

they say or their saying 'Yes' to what we say. These was always an approach which was one of equality. We had never been a client State of the Soviet Union in international relations. We have never been told how to vote or what to vote for and in the debate on the Korean affairs and in the debate on the Korean resolution, at that time the then Soviet representative more or less said, 'We better mind our peace and views' and we did. We voted just as we liked. That is to say that there has been no attempt to interfere and certainly an attempt to influence just as we make to influence them. There is no diplomacy unless we are prepared to be influenced by somebody else also because if we prevent ideas coming into our mind and by shutting the doors of our mind, it is possible for us to escape from ourselves and to convey our feelings to other people. It is essential, therefore, that as per the law of diplomatic relations we should accept the fact that the other fellow might have something to say.

I need hardly say that I welcome this development and it has come at a time when, while it may be clogged with the Kissinger visit and the unfortunate testimony of the importance of Nixon's visit that was expressed in this Parliament and modified soon afterwards, that should not cloud the main issue. Nor should it be clouded with the issue which my friend, Mr. R. K. Sinha, referred to as 2 million or 5 million. I do not know how you count the people. According to him, it is. Mr. Vajpayee says it is about 10,000 people there. Mr. R. K. Sinha will say that there were three million people. I would say, "I don't know because I was not there. And so on. May I say with great respect without being in the slightest way cynical, that there have been occasions in history when there had been tremendous demonstrations which were followed by events which altogether were not to the credit of the people who promoted them. Chiang Kai-shek—Tremendous demonstration just before his departure to Formosa; sixty million people. Same was the experience of the Czar of Russia at the Duma from 1905 to the disasters of 1914-1915. The Duma recorded record votes in support of the Czar's Government and it was said that the people at that time were behind them. They were certainly behind

them. They remained there behind them long afterwards. Therefore it is very unfortunate Members of the Foreign Minister's Party have a greater degree of responsibility than some of us who are back-benchers, because they represent power, and making statements of this kind that because there is a tremendous support, therefore this treaty is effective in that way, would take away from its importance. It is far too important a matter to be talked about in this way or to tread on the horns of party politics in this way.

Sir, foreign policy cannot stand in a Parliamentary system if there is not a general agreement, —general agreement as represented by our professional dissenter, Mr. Vajpayee, today. There must be this degree of agreement in regard to foreign policy, —not in regard to the various items of the various approaches.

Now, I come to the question of the Foreign Minister. I may request the House also to remember that this is not the first Treaty we have signed with the Soviet Union. We have signed so many of them, whether they are called Treaties or otherwise. But, taking the latest one for example, the one in 1970, in respect of economic relationship, what has happened to it? Because, we have got the machinery of bureaucracy on one side and a degree of public opinion represented through vested interests, who have.....(Interruption)

SHRI PILOO MODY : What are you saying ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I am saying, the record will not show that you are naming him.

SHRI KRISHNA MENON : Mr. Piloo Mody is not 'interested' ; he is not 'vested'.

Anyway, there is considerable agreement for a considerable volume of foreign trade and economic development ; there has been growth in it, but it has dragged its feet and has not shown the progress it should, because dynamism has not gone into it.

Now, with regard to alignment and non-alignment, I am not going to be drawn into

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discussion of definitions. Somethings cannot be defined. The Foreign Minister is a very able person, and outside the context of the House, if you ask him to define a horse, I am sure he cannot define it.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Not even a mule.

SHRI KRISHNA MENON : If You defined it I could find reasons why the definition is inaccurate. If he is asked to define an elephant, he would not be able to define it. Yet, one does not say that he does not know the difference between an elephant and a horse. Therefore, definitions are not necessary for this purpose. Everybody knows what non-alignment is, not being pre-empted to war, not being pre-empted to military alliance, and what is more, the independence of our foreign policy, a factor from which there is very considerable departure when we refuse, when we decline the GDR and so on, because of other foreign influences. And therefore this is no departure from non-alignment. Now at least we have found a friend. This is not like the Americans why say, you must stand up and be counted ; otherwise you are not with us, you have no affection for us. Why should we take affection in this way ?

Now, there has been no evidence in the past that on account of the so-called policy of non-alignment we have no understanding or friendship in the world. On the contrary, we have been able to contribute a great deal to the development of peace movement as such.

And that takes me on to the paragraph here which deals with these matters. It is not merely just an affirmation of friendship and cooperation when it says : 'Both countries commit themselves to the development of disarmament, arms control' and so on. And, I think, to the extent India has signed this treaty, it is perhaps an indication that it has got out of the trough of what may be more or less called 'isolation.' That is to say, during the last 6 or 7 years, we have made very little contribution, effective contribution, towards the progress of disarmament discussions. It is also perhaps an

indication that in respect of scientific development, particularly in the field of electronics communications, we are not likely to be bound down by any particular part of the world. I do not want to develop any further on this. It is very important that in that particular context of space developments communications in that way, the paragraph here dealing with cooperation and technological development receives some substance. We are also told that the assistance given to a third party who is inimical to us would be a hostile act. Well, how this works out, one cannot say ; there are too many countries who are inimical at any one time. But, it is a commitment on the part of each of us to resist any country that threatens war against us, the recognition for the first time, in a document where an agreement is not about war, but about threat of war.

The United Nations has been trying for the last 15 years to define aggression ; they have not been able to do so ; but, at the same time, everybody knows what aggression is, when one gets it. But here, we have made an advance in saying, not only aggression, but a threat of aggression. Doubts have been raised by Shri K. Manoharan and Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee—it is not my business to answer them, Government will answer them—whether the respect for the territorial integrity of India does not require some clarification. Time and again, the Soviet Union has said not only in Moscow but in international forums that she respects the frontiers of India. So far as they are concerned, there is no question to whom Kashmir belongs. That is to say, they have taken the view that it is a settled question and they do not want to enter into it. Unfortunately, whatever may be the reasons, half of our territory is occupied, and we have not been able to get its evacuation. That is another matter. Therefore, this must be put on one side in that way.

Then, I would like the Minister of External Affairs to look at the various articles that we have here and see that these articles do not suffer the same fate as some of the provisions of the economic and cultural treaties and that greater dynamism is imparted into discussions and participations in the development of disarmament policies, in the cooperation in regard to

space research in a way that it does not get diverted into other channels. I am not amused by the fact that I have been told that the UN project is coming and so on. It is one part of the world where considerable development has taken place, and we should participate in that.

It also takes us to the question of some courageous revision in regard to the non-proliferation treaty. It is not sufficient for us to be logical about this non-proliferation treaty. I do not carry the House with me in this when I say that the non-proliferation treaty even if it is signed is an advance towards disarmament. That is to say, if the nuclear weapons were spread around and everybody had them including every gangster in the world, then the world would be in a very difficult situation. So, that by itself would be a very great advance. But it is not being shaped in the way we would like it to be developed. The fault is largely ours. Since 1962 we are on the collapse on the 18-nation commission or conference and we have left the discussions to the United States and the Soviet Union and they made things their own. It is our business now in view of this newer development to see whether we could get some arrangement made whereby we can contribute towards nuclear non-proliferation. For, proliferation particularly in the sense in which it is talked about and in the context of the general pressures in our own country to go into underground tests and what not is a very important matter.

There is not very much more that I have to say except to point out that it is frightfully important from our point of view that we do not present this treaty as though it is merely a reaction to the Pakistan-China-USA collusion or allow the inference to be drawn that it is an exclusive alliance. The Prime Minister has stated and the External Affairs Minister has stated that this does not preclude friendship with anybody else. It is friendship of the Soviet Union but not an exclusive friendship of the Soviet Union. We have always regarded, and I for my part have always been one of those who have regarded, very close relation with the Soviet Union as one of the vital factors for the maintenance of our Independence, not merely in military terms but also for our economic development. This has been so for a very considerable time. This does not in any way

deflect from the freedom that we have or the rights that we have to establish relations with the United States, China or with Britain or any other country. In fact, as the Prime Minister has said, this perhaps would assist us in a way to develop relations of this kind hereafter with other countries.

It has also been said that the timing of this perhaps is not right. With great respect, I beg to disagree. It could not have been delayed any longer, because there are troubles on our frontiers and if anyone has any doubts that perhaps this is a measure where very astute Soviet diplomacy is trying to exercise restraint upon them in their own interest, I think really that it is an unwarranted belief.

This agreement cannot in any way inhibit our sovereignty. The right to recognise Bangla Desh or not to recognise it, the right to recognise the GDR and so on, these are sovereign rights. It would be as wrong for the Soviet Union to tell us, 'You cannot recognise these people, if you do, then you will break this treaty', as for the Germans to say 'We have got the Hallstein doctrine'. The right of recognition is a sovereign right, and we exercise our sovereignty in our interest, and if we make a mistake, we take the consequences. That is how it is.

Therefore, the view that is expressed which is a natural one, but not a legitimate one, that we should think now that we have got together almost into an alliance—newspapers called this a security pact; one of my friends told me this morning that at least we have one friend in the world—must have arisen from a great state of despondency.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated Anglo-Indians) : I will reply to that.

SHRI KRISHNA MENON : I think the purpose is not to depend upon friends but to enable us to develop our self-reliance by the knowledge that there are no hostile factors in places where they do not exist. Therefore, any suggestion that this is a factor that would inhibit our ability to recognise Bangla Desh or GDR or North Vietnam, is unfounded and not legitimate, because recognition is a sovereign right and a sovereign function which must be exercised

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by us. Equally the idea that we could not ask the Soviet Union not to do this or that also would be wrong because they are a sovereign country too.

I remember the days when the Commonwealth countries used to bully the British Government a great deal and then their Foreign Secretary retorted: 'We are also a self-governing Dominion'. So the other partners to the alliance have also rights and I think it would be very wrong, a sign of political immaturity, to think that because they have signed a treaty with us, their action should be judged in Delhi and not in Moscow. This is a treaty, an agreement, between two equal partners based on mutual self-respect and self-interest.

So far as non-alignment is concerned, there was a time when the western world first scoffed at it, opposed it and, what is more, spoke about it as a proclamation of weakness, a proclamation of lack of allegiance to the Charter of the UN and so on. From there one moved on to the situation when the US took a rather cynical attitude towards it, until we come to the more modern period when they say they accept it. But the Soviet Union has at all time recognised it and taken no umbrage against it, that we are a non-aligned nation in the sense that we have got a position of our own and what is more, a positive contribution to make to world development, taking up the cause of each colonial country to assert its independence, and contributing to opposition to imperialism.

Finally, I hope that this treaty we have signed will be a factor which will stimulate and invigorate the forces of anti-imperialism not only in the governments but in all countries because so long as imperialism lives, there is no scope for national liberty either in India or in any other part of the world. Imperialism is the breeding ground of war and it is our business to be not merely against it in phraseology and resolution or by way of membership of the anti-colonies committee but go the whole hog in total identification with those who resist imperialism. That is the only way we shall prevent the designs of imperialist countries when they jump from one arena, from the

South Pacific gallery, and move on to another, Bangla Desh, to set up thousands of bases in foreign countries against liberty, threatening the liberty of mankind; that is the only way to liquidate these designs.

For all these reasons, the present step that has been taken is a substantial contribution, with the modification I have mentioned, that it is not a sudden adventitious growth in that way. The development of our policy has been a normal, natural and healthy one. It has been speeded up, and I hope that the dynamism that it represents will now transfer itself both in terms of this treaty and the actions that come hereafter.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT (Shahabad) : Yesterday was a day of achievement for our nation. As has been evident from speeches made by hon. Members, there is almost a unanimity of national will behind this agreement, and on this the Government should be congratulated.

Sir, many considerations have come in the minds of the hon. Members when they have analysed this important document. Some have gone by the momentary considerations of the situation and realism prevalent along our borders and in those regions, but I think it would be better to view this treaty in the long-term perspective and the historic evolution of our national foreign policy.

It has been said by some hon. Members that even before Independence, rightly, and surely after Independence, we followed a policy of peace and friendship with all countries. For more than a decade, this expression of the policy of peace and friendship and co-operation with other countries found a most concrete and fruitful evidence in the growth of our relationship with the Soviet Union. Many facets of the relationship that grew over a period of years, since the days of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Khrushchev, when they formulated this policy of peace between the two countries, have grown steadily. Whether in the economic field or in the scientific field or in the commercial field or in the various issues, the various crises that came during this period, in the world, there has been a certain identity of purpose and identity of approach between the two countries. Therefore, this

has been the most fruitful and satisfactory relation so far as the growth of relationship between these two countries is concerned.

Viewed in this respect, it is but natural that a treaty of this kind should have been signed with the Soviet Union. It is true that certain urgent relevance has been attached to it because of the timing of it ; the situation in Bangla Desh on our border and the continuing threats, verbal or otherwise, of the President of Pakistan, and then recently the famous, emerging detente or attempt to create a dialogue between the United States and China. These have provided certain urgent relevance to this, and certainly they cannot be ignored. But the basic fact is that here are two countries which have developed relations on the basis of mutual respect, on the basis of peaceful co-operation, friendship and equality. This is a very important aspect.

If you see this record against the growth of another super power, the United States of America, in their foreign policy in relations with Asia or Africa or the Latin American countries, or against some other countries, for example, the Chinese attitude, although it is entirely a different system, as against the hegemonistic approach or as against the approach of having a balance of power in certain areas, trying to parcel out the world in certain spheres of influence, here is an example of the relation between these two countries which,—I think the Minister of External Affairs was right when he said can be a model for other countries to follow.

What is this model ? The model is, here are two countries which have the right or the freedom to decide about their own destiny, have a peaceful approach to the world problems or have been trying to maintain peace and stability in the world and following a policy of co-operation. There is no example on record in which either the Soviet Union or India has tried to approach the world problems in any respect other than that of peaceful development and co operation. Therefore, this is in complete contrast to the approach of other alliances or of parcelling out the world in terms of spheres of influence or of treating the countries of Asia as pawns in the chess game of national interests of global

powers. And that is the reason why war has flowed out of these basically erroneous policies.

The United States has a democratic system. I do not believe that the United States has an authoritative system, but there are authoritative tendencies there, there are certain pockets. For instance, the monopoly capital or the multi-national companies have power more than any national Government, they have international power. The Pentagon has got great military power concentrated in it. There may be certain authoritative tendencies, but America remains a democratic country, and that is why that society is divided over basic issues. Whether it is Bangla Desh or Viet Nam or any other basic issue, the American society is divided. If there is any case of the failure of a foreign policy of a Government, it is the case of the United States so far as Asia or the Middle East is concerned. It is the right of the Government of every country to provide stability to itself and to develop relations with its neighbours, and not to be dictated by a super power in its own national interests. The United States has been viewing Asia as an extension of the national interests of the United States which is a global Power, which is a super Power. And that was the reason why, although it professed that it was going to create stability, it could not create stability in Korea, it blundered in Viet Nam and it is finding it very difficult to get out of the situation. Perhaps President Nixon is going to the Durbar of the Imperial Court of Mao Tse-tung to achieved that object of getting America out of the difficult situation.

Similarly in Bangla Desh they have followed the same wrong policy because they are guided not by the merits of the issue. They do not see it as a situation in which the democratic rights, expressed in an unprecedented manner unanimously by the people, are being suppressed by a militarist junta, but they are guided by the consideration of the role that Pindi has to play in their global strategy, and that is why they have blundered in Bangla Desh too.

Therefore, this is a contrast. This treaty is a contrast to the approach that is being followed in the present-day world

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by certain Powers which has resulted basically in many of the world crises. Wars, whether local or bigger ones, have arisen from that erroneous policy. Therefore, I think the Government has to congratulate itself, and the House also I think is unanimous on this point that this is a correct step that we have taken and that it has far-reaching implications. That is the correct view to take about this matter.

Despite all the eloquence of Mr. Vajpayee in supporting this, it appeared that he could not but welcome this seeing the general approval in the country of this step and the success of the policy that the Government has been following for over two decades. He said that non-alignment was not a religion. Who is saying that it is a religion? The non-alignment that we have been following is a cardinal principle of our foreign policy, and the basic factor of our non-alignment, as Mr. Krishna Menon said, is freedom to decide. But freedom to decide what?—not to enter into military alliances or military pacts or to wage war, but the freedom to decide about basic questions of war and peace, through peaceful cooperation, the right not to interfere in anybody's internal affairs, settling issues through peaceful means and equality of nations. Can there be any other basis in the present day world, which is a most complicated and troubled world than this?

When we go through this treaty article by article, we find that the cardinal principles of our foreign policy are enshrined in it: Article I—equality of nations and mutual benefit; Article II—complete disarmament. We are the one country saying that if the world is to be rid of war, there should be complete disarmament, both nuclear and conventional. Another cardinal principle of our foreign policy has been that we are opposed to any form of colonialism, including neo-colonialism or any form of racialism. This has found place in Article III. Friendship and peaceful co-operation and settling issues through peaceful negotiations—these are the cardinal policies enunciated by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and we have been following them for 20 years. These are the very things which

have been enshrined in this treaty. What can be a better vindication of the correctness, the effectiveness and relevance of our foreign policy in the present day world than this? You compare it with the disaster of the American foreign policy in Asia and the discomfiture of the President of the United States today in seeking the help and co-operation of China. Therefore, to say that we were friendless and now we have got one friend, that we have been nonaligned so far and now we have become aligned and therefore it is to be welcomed, etc., is to miss the basic point of our foreign policy.

It has been said that the Soviet Union has been entering into treaties like this with all countries and therefore, it is not a new thing. They might have entered into treaties with other countries, but those treaties are different. We have also entered into similar treaties with many other countries. It is not a new thing for us. For example, the India-Burma Friendship Treaty of July 7, 1951, India-Egypt Friendship Treaty, April 6, 1955, India-Indonesia Friendship Treaty, March 3, 1951; India-Iraq Friendship Treaty, November 10, 1952; India-Nepal Friendship Treaty, July 31, 1960; India-Switzerland Friendship Treaty, August 14, 1948, India-Syria Friendship Treaty, February 25, 1952 and India-Muscat Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation, March 15, 1953. So, it is not as if this is the first time we are signing a treaty with any country. But the relevance and historic importance of this treaty has a special significance, if you see it from the long-term objective of our foreign policy. We want Asia to be an area of peace, as our country is situated in Asia. We believe that this peace can be ensured firstly by strengthening the independence of the countries of the region, many of whom are facing very difficult problems. Their independence has been threatened by outside countries. We want that threat to be removed. Each country on the basis of its national independence, on the basis of the strength of its economy, on the basis of following an independent economic policy, has the right to decide what arrangement to forge so that while its identity can be preserved it can influence the other countries. As Shri Krishna Menon has said, diplomacy essentially does not mean being a camp follower but to influence, and be influenced by, other countries.

We do not seek any sphere of influence. We do not seek any concept of super powers and their satellites. What we do seek is that when the problems of Asia in particular come up—I am not speaking in the world context, even though there the position is not different—every country should have independence and freedom to develop as it wants without outside interference and that is the only way in which the peace and stability in Asia can be maintained.

It has been said in some papers today that this treaty is the same as the treaty with UAR. There is a basic qualitative difference between our treaty and the treaty that UAR has entered into. What UAR has done might have been in their own national interest. Our treaty stands on a different position. So, to say that we placed ourselves in the same position is not correct. For example, article 8 of the treaty with UAR says :

“In reinforcing the defensive strength of the UAR, the two high contracting parties will continue to promote co-operation in the military sphere on the basis of the suitable agreements between them. This cooperation will particularly include aid in training the personnel of the UAR armed forces, and in their assimilation of arms and equipment supplied to the UAR for strengthening its capability to remove the traces of the aggression...”

But Article IX of our treaty says :

“Each High Contracting Party undertakes to abstain from providing any assistance to any third party that engages in armed conflict with the other Party. In the event of either Party being subjected to an attack or a threat thereof, the High Contracting Parties shall immediately enter it into mutual consultations in order to remove measures to ensure peace and the security of their countries.”

So, you can see the qualitative difference between the two treaties. Therefore, I say this is not a mutual security pact and it is not a military alliance ; nor does this treaty mean the giving up of non-alignment.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Then what is it ? It is nothing.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : The treaty, as I said, is the extension of the principles of non-alignment. We are now having a dynamic situation. In the seventies the situation is different. When many things are happening in this part of the world I think this treaty, which is a treaty of peace between India and Soviet Union, will be a great deterrent, so far as Asia is concerned, against any threat, be it from Pakistan or any other country. It is a deterrent against aggression or intervention by any power in our affairs. Therefore, this treaty should be hailed as a great historical achievement in favour of peace.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, in all conscience the government was facing a difficult situation and also a moment of decision in a rather reasonably good way. Therefore, my party supports it.

It was significant that this treaty was signed on the momentous day of August 9. The implication could not therefore, be that while on the 9th of August 1942 we asked the British imperialism to get out, today we are going to ask the Russians to come in.

Mr. Chairman, we have got differences with the Government, but we do not distrust the Government to the extent that they would have in an indirect way thrown the red carpet for this Red Super-Power to come to our country. And why also distrust the people ? The Government would not be allowed to do it. People would not allow it to do it. We have confidence in ourselves.

Now, Mr. Chairman, it is obvious that this is a Treaty not in the normal circumstances. The crisis which the country was facing had indeed many dimensions, and all of them might not be known to us, but perhaps they could be ignored only at grave peril to our national interest. It would have been better if the Government had taken the country into confidence about some of the hidden dimensions of this threat that the country was facing, but if they have chosen not to do so we do not make any complaint or grievance about it on this occasion. But one thing, Mr. Chairman, which cannot fail to hit the eye is that the Government has been driven to taking this step in the situation

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

created by Pakistan actively aided and abetted by the U.S.A. and China. Now sometimes, Mr. Chairman, in conditions of grave crisis in the country one is compelled to take steps which one would ordinarily avoid, taking steps which might be disagreeable and unwholesome in the normal circumstances.

I can do no better than recall to this honourable House what Winston Churchill said when Russia entered war during the Second World War...probably in 1941. On Sunday June 22, while the Prime Minister was at Chequers, he was informed that Russia had entered the war.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : Russia was invaded on June 22.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : All right. The Prime Minister came to the Radio and broadcast to the nation. What did Winston Churchill say :

"No one has been a more consistent opponent of communism than I have been for the last 25 years. I will unsay no word that I have spoken about it. But all this fades away before the spectacle which is now unfolding. Any man or state who fights on against Nazidom will have our aid. Any man or state who marches with Hitler is our foe."

That was how Winston Churchill reacted to the association of Russia with the Second World War.

Now, Mr. Chairman, we would like to believe and there have been assurances prolific that this does not affect our policy of non-alignment. But it does not mean that we can do anything with non-alignment and yet call it non-alignment. If it were so we would in effect be saying something like this : Just as any fashion queen, say for example, Mala Sinha whatever she wears is fashion, and whatever India does is non-alignment. (*Interruption*).....then I have been wrongly informed by persons who ought to know. I am prepared to accept any other replacement.

It is India which had pioneered the policy of non-alignment two decades ago and

it is this policy which has given substance to our independence. It is this policy again to which more than half the number of members of the United Nations are wedded and devoted. We have not compromised this policy in the darkest hours of our history in the past and we would like to believe that the Government would passionately uphold it even in the times to come.

It is good to remind ourselves in this connection of what the progenitor of non-alignment, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, had said after the Chinese aggression in 1962. He wrote in the *Foreign Affairs*, the American quarterly, about democratic planning inside and non-alignment abroad. This is what Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said :

"(They) are not the product of any inspiration or arbitrary choice, but have their roots in our past history and ways of thinking as well as the fundamental national exigencies."

Again, he has said :

"By aligning ourselves with any one power; you surrender your opinion, give up the policy you would normally pursue, because somebody else wants you to pursue another policy.....If we align ourselves, we would only fall between two stools."

This is what the great Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, said even after the great shock we had received in the year 1962 as a result of the Chinese aggression.

But all the same Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru also emphasized the fact that any country pursuing non-alignment cannot remain non-aligned with its own national interest. Non-alignment does not mean lack of alignment with the national interest; in fact, it is the first requisite of non-alignment that we must remain aligned to our national interest. Therefore the Algerian Prime Minister, Ben Bella, once said, "we are aligned with nobody; we are not even aligned with non-alignment."

That is the spirit in which we have chosen to pursue this policy which gives us the utmost flexibility, and independence and manoeuvrability.

The country will naturally judge this treaty by certain tests. The first test will be what amount of goods does it deliver to India. If it keeps us where we were and only provides us a sense of security about remaining where we were; it will turn out to be another damp squib.

This can, indeed be, an instrument for the promotion of our national interest. The immediate test, as has been emphasized by many hon. Members, is whether it helps us resolve the problem of Bangla Desh in a satisfactory manner and within a reasonable space of time. That would be the real test. There has been a national demand about the recognition of Bangla Desh. I think, if the Government does not want to take any precipitate step—there is probably no hawk in this House who would like the Government to be forced into taking that step without due consideration—that seems to be the only way of preventing it and posing it to the international community so that they sit up and think. That is the only way—the recognition of Bangla Desh.

Sir, the long-term test to my mind would be as to whether it helps or hinders India's emergence as an independent centre of power or a power in itself. Here, I would like to stress that this is what many people are now thinking whether we would have a sense of umbrella. I must say that some of the hon. Members on the other side of the House have not done justice to this Treaty when they called it as a kind of reaction from a position of weakness. It does not come by way of reaction from a crisis which could we have considered manageable on our own. We could trust the Government to look after the crisis effectively if the confrontation was meant to be only between India and Pakistan or even if it was meant to be one between India and China. This is indeed a reaction from the understanding of a diabolical situation that was emerging. Therefore, it will not be correct to say, as some hon. Members have tried to say, in effect that we have got a saviour now. Saviour is no one but India itself. We do not believe in an umbrella theory. So, such an approval will be doing a great injustice to the soul of the Treaty. That is a point which must be emphasized.

Now, there is another side to it. How does it affect the power balance in Asia? We have been trying to avoid any kind of conflict between the two powers in Asia so that Asia is not converted into a cockpit of conflict. This, indeed, means that this will have a long-term impact on the balance of power in Asia. One balance that was emerging was that of China and the United States on the one side and on the other side, the balancing of power was lacking. Probably, this might redress the balance of power to some extent. I may say that India's role has always been one of preventing Asia becoming the playground of super powers. Therefore, we will have to watch this very carefully.

Finally, I will have to say a few words about the body of the Treaty itself. I am rather sorry to find that there is no reference to the defence of Liberty. In this Treaty, while there are all kinds of laudable references to anti-colonialism and things of that kind, there is no reference to the defence of Liberty. Similarly, what is very much fresh in our minds is the act of genocide in Bangla Desh; but there is no reference at all to the need of preventing genocide anywhere in the Treaty. In fact, that is a categorical must for any country subscribing to the Charter of the United Nations, because every member of the United Nations is expected to subscribe to the Convention on Human Rights and Genocide.

Then, there is a reference to disarmament in the Treaty. May I ask the hon. Minister as to whether this disarmament will really relate to India only? If it means that India will now be forced to sign the Treaty of Non-proliferation, then, I should think, it is not for the strength of India but for its weakness.

One more thing I would like to ask whether this would mean automatic rescission of the Sino-Russian Treaty which has been in existence.

Before I conclude, I like to say that this Treaty which we welcome and support should not lull us into any sense of complacency and that we will have to build our own strength in order to give India a place which is very legitimately due to it.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, while wholeheartedly welcoming the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation signed by the two nations of the world, I would like to make certain points emerging out of the observations made by the Members of the Opposition.

16 hrs.

It is really heartening to see that this Treaty has evoked a large measure of support from the Opposition parties also, Barring a few Opposition parties, the Opposition parties' spokesmen that have participated in this debate have had their own mental reservations about the efficacy of this treaty. It reminds me of a story of five blind men and an elephant. Mr. Vajpayee sees in this treaty a dominant interference in our internal affairs and he has at the same time hailed this treaty. But, on the other hand, he says that it may lead us to a position of a satellite of the Soviet Union. Earlier Shri Shyamandan Mishra, while welcoming the treaty as a whole, has had his own mental reservations and he does not want to give the full credit to the Government. This is a historical occasion as has been pointed out by several of our friends.

Many years back, on the historic occasion of the Quit India Movement in 1942 the Congress gave a clarion call to the people of this country.

SHRI PILOO MODY : What is that call ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Perhaps Mr. Modi is not aware of such a thing. As has been rightly pointed out by the Foreign Minister, this is another landmark in the history of our country. The clarion call given by the Prime Minister yesterday addressing a mammoth rally here, has rightly cautioned the nation.

About the twist or distrust that is sought to be given to this treaty, many interpretations are being sought to be put. But one factor which we should not forget is the circumstances under which this treaty has been effected. We should not lose sight of the fact that it is not a treaty between

unequal partners. It is a treaty for mutual security. I do not agree with Mr. Menon when he says that it has a misleading heading that has been given by the national papers that it is a treaty for security, a security pact. I would rather say that it is a treaty not only for peace, friendship and co-operation but also for mutual security. When we see the world events, we will be really surprised to know how events are taking place. As a matter of fact events are threatening to overwhelm us and overtake us. Should we caught in these overwhelming events. Should we still think in terms of ideological differences and ideological warfare ? The security, sovereignty and the territorial integrity for a country is supreme. Our national forces, our national policies do not get isolated by our foreign policy. Both have to be combined and co-ordinated. The foreign policy of a nation reflects upon the strength it possesses, upon the manner it manages its home affairs. We never acted in a manner, in a clandestine manner as the Americans have done in going *via* Pindi to Peking and entering into treaty with China. That clearly shows that they are guilty-conscious. That is how we could say. But here, Sir, the formal friendship and the informal friendship that existed between our two countries have been put on a formal footing and this has to be strengthened and in no way it can be construed that it is friendship between two unequal partners.

While going through the several Articles of the Treaty, one should understand the cardinal principle in this Treaty as has been stated by the Foreign Minister in his Preface to the Agreement that 'this Treaty, will, we are convinced, provide a stabilising factor in favour of peace, security and development not only of our two countries but the region as a whole.' I would say 'world as a whole'. We should not forget the fact that Russia is not only one of the biggest powers but it is also a most important Asian country. This is an Asian country is something that we should keep in mind when we deal with this matter of friendship with Soviet Russia.

It is also stipulated in the Agreement that whatever steps we take with regard to mutual cooperation and help will be within the framework or the guidelines provided

by the U.N. Charter, and also it will be in consonance with our territorial integrity and sovereignty and in furthering the peace of the world. What are we seeing in the international arena today? Even in respect of such an inhuman act that is going on in Bangla Desh, we are not able to rouse the conscience of the world Governments. It is a critical juncture and this Bangla Desh issue is not of our making, we never engineered it. Some 80 lakhs of people have been chased out of that country. We are faced with this stupendous problem. Still all these countries never cared to view this matter not only as a matter of human problem but also as a matter of military junta's barbaric acts. Some countries unfortunately have adopted a sort of deliberate and calculated silence. Some countries have adopted certain indifferent attitude. Some countries have come forward actually supporting the military junta in Pakistan. This is the type of balance of power they seek to create. Every such country is only guided by its own enlightened self interest. We find certain countries, whose cause we championed so much, keeping themselves deliberately out of this struggle—they have not expressed a word of sympathy of what a calamity has befallen on the people of Bangla Desh.

Shri Krishna Menon, our former Defence Minister had strayed into matters which perhaps were not relevant to this particular discussion. He made a very casual remark about the demonstration and rally that had been taken out in Delhi. Does he forget that when he faced the elections, he also had to contend with all these things and people's views were being given expression to in these forms? I am sure he knows this from personal experience. He was the Defence Minister of our country for some time, and he was also our representative at the UN. He championed our cause many a time in the international forums. So, I do not know why he should indulge in such sort of casual remarks about the foreign policy that is being pursued by our Government.

The most salient factor about this treaty is that it has created a tremendous morale-boost in the country. Not only the large millions of our population but the jawans fighting on the front,—in fact everyone,—

are electrified by this tremendous and historic event that has taken place.

The articles that are being scrutinised by our friends can only be scrutinised at the appropriate time, not now. The urgent need of the day is to see to what extent we shall be able to strengthen our bonds of friendship with the USSR and other like-minded countries. This treaty will not preclude us from entering into treaties with other countries also. This will not interfere with our territorial integrity or sovereignty. But at the same time, it will provide a stabilising factor in world events, and as the Foreign Minister has rightly pointed out, it will also act as a deterrent to further aggression or colonialism or imperial expansion.

So, I whole heartedly welcome this pact, and I would say that the nation owes a deep sense of gratitude to the Prime Minister for having effected this treaty and also for having enhanced the prestige of our country once again in the comity of nations.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated-Anglo-Indians) : Quite frankly, I am extremely happy at the signing of this treaty. Shorn of verbiage, and, even more, shorn of hypocrisy, it is a simple mutual security or mutual defence pact. I am particularly happy to read article 9. It spells out in plain, ordinary simple English the fact that not only in the case of attack but even in the case of threat of an attack, there will be concerned action to remove it.

For many years, I used to plead in this House for some sense of realism in our foreign policy. Over and over again, I had pleaded to the great Jawaharlal Nehru, 'If your non-alignment makes you allergic to regional pacts, then, for God's sake, have bilateral pacts.' I was regarded as a renegade, I was abused and I was criticised. That is what Government have done today. And thank God for it.

I am glad that my reading of this treaty is the same as the reading of my hon. friend Shri Swaran Singh. He has said in terms that article 9 gives notice to any potential aggressor; it is a deterrent. It is a mutual security pact; it is a mutual defence pact essentially. And I am extremely happy.

[Shri Frank Anthony]

Even Jawaharlal Nehru used to be angry with my hon. friends on the other side who did not know anything about this ; during the last few years of his Prime Ministership, I used to say with much respect that at a certain period, non-alignment had validity, when the super powers were jockeying for position, but several years before even Jawaharlal Nehru passed on, non-alignment had not only lost its validity but it had become a dangerous inhibition, because as soon as the power pattern changed from jockeying for position, and changed first to detente, and as we see today, more and more to *entente* between the super powers, it had become a dangerous inhibiting factor. I know that Jawaharlal Nehru used to get angry with me. But in that new context, non-alignment was not only a symbol of negativism, but it was a barren sterile concept ; it became synonymous with neutralism. That is why in a crisis no one could depend upon us except to get a little mealy mouthed so called moral support ; they could not depend upon us when it came to the crunch, and so, quite rightly, because in international affairs and in human affairs, there must be *quid pro quo*, we could not depend upon anyone when it came to the crunch. We were no one's ally, and no one was our ally. Thank God today that we have got at least one ally. That is the change that has been written into our policy. What were we before this ? Before this, we were a giant country, a giant occupying a key geopolitical position. But we were a flabby flaccid giant sitting on this fence of neutralism till the rusted iron of neutralism had entered our nonviolent souls. Today, thank God that this treaty has come about. As I said, Shri Krishna Menon may have been quite happy with non-alignment ; a few crumbs of friendliness were thrown to us by the Western democracy because we also subscribe to democracy. When we made frantic appeals in 1952 after the NEFA debacle and during the NEFA debacle, the Western democracies gave us some aid. But I was among those who pointed out that the aid was conditional some of us met Duncan Sandys. Jawaharlal Nehru was arm twisted and he was practically told in terms 'We will give you aid provided you make a concession on Kashmir'. Remember this also that at a later day, or in a later period, we wanted desperately certain sophisticated

planes from America ; they would not give them to us. When we wanted desperately certain submarines, the British and Americans cocked snooks at us. The only result of our non-alignment policy was this that we were inhibited in a crisis ; nobody could depend upon us to go to their aid, and in a crisis we were completely isolated, we were utterly friendless,

That is why I welcome this treaty. The immediate motives are identifiable. I am in a sense grateful and also pleased. I say that in a sense we ought to be grateful to the Nixon Government for having supplied the immediate motivation for this treaty. It was not only their stupidity, not only their amorality but sheer immorality on the part of the Nixon administration that has immediately precipitated our signing this treaty. I am grateful to them for this because it has taken us out of this barren, sterile non-alignment policy (*Interruptions*). Yes, I had said it. Jawaharlal Nehru used to get angry with me. Non-alignment continued to be a sacred cow, but unfortunately for India it was a barren cow. We still pay lip-service to this sacred barren cow.

Here was the Nixon Government, brazenly abetting genocide in Bangla Desh, unashamedly and brazenly abetting aggression against India. What is this if it is not aggression simpliciter, driving out millions upon millions of people in order to cripple not our economy but to cripple our whole way of life ? As I see it, the Nixon Administration have themselves to thank for this, and I thank them because it has given a positive orientation to India foreign policy at long last.

The Nixon administration had their own policy. They were not concerned with butchery in Bangla Desh ; they were not concerned with democratic values ; they were not concerned with human values ; indeed they were not even concerned with human decencies. As I saw it, the Nixon administration had decided, quite rightly to them that Pakistan which was within their defensive perimeter, was an accommodating client state, that at some further time in case of a confrontation between the super powers, there would be a client state which would give them bases. Therefore, they had decided that whatever the butchery, whatever the

destruction of democratic and human values, they should bail Pakistan out. Every step they took was a calculated step to bail Pakistan out.

Kissinger's visit to this country was not only a hoax; it was a calculated affront. That is the way I looked at it. He was not interested in even going to Calcutta. He had come here only to throw a smokescreen. He came as Nixon's international hatchet-man in order to have a secret meeting with Chou En-lai and had it arranged by their client, Yahya Khan. That was affront enough. If what the papers say he said to our ambassador is correct, then that was adding insult to injury. He is reported to have told our ambassador: "If you are involved with Pakistan, China is likely to intervene and we won't help you". I do not want to say anything very harsh about the Americans. Their credibility and their capacity for help in time of war has receded after being thrashed by a little country in South Viet Nam. They are not going to be of help to anybody on the ground; the Americans are not going to send their troops to help anyone on the ground; they may be able to help with their sophisticated weapons. Look at Kissinger's gall and impertinence. He sought to treat us like charity boys and charity girls. Here I blame Sardar Swaran Singh for being the purveyor of this sacred cow philosophy. We had invited this impertinence. We have cast ourselves in the role and image of supplicants, of good charity boys, and recently, of good charity boys, and recently, of good charity girls. So Kissinger thought he could send for our ambassador and say: 'Now, you Indians, you supplicants, you charity boys and charity girls, unless you behave like charity boys and charity girls, we are not going to give you any help.' That was the final insult to this country.

Today, personally I thank God, and after that I thank the Prime Minister for having taken us out of this policy of vegetarianism. I have said it before to my vegetarian friends: What is this non-alignment policy of yours? It is a vegetarian policy. It is a bloodless, meatless policy. Thank God, the Prime Minister has put some red meat into it—with apologies to my vegetarian friends on this side; she has put some red blood into it, some virility into it, and it has been oriented.

My friend quoted Churchill.⁶ He did not quote the most significant part. When Churchill was asked—that supreme realist—"How can you make common cause with that monster, Stalin, —master of a slave State, who murdered, butchered 10 million Russians and sent another 20 million to slave labour camps?"—Churchill replied, "When the security of my country is at stake, I will sup, if necessary, with the devil." I do not care whether we sup with the devil, half-devil and half-angel. But thank God, we have begun to sup with somebody and I hope we will sup with something more than orange and tomato juice.

Then, what my friend Swaran Singh said rejoiced my heart. He said that this will set the pattern for similar bilateral agreements. I want you to be as good as your word. We have got some arrangements with Bhutan and Sikkim. Now Nepal has regarded us as a flaccid, flabby, unreliable giant. Why can't you have a similar treaty with Nepal? You are going to Indonesia. Why can't you have a similar arrangement? Call it, for God's sake, a spade, a spade. Call it a mutual security pact.

Go further. Japan today is one of the industrial giants of the world. Just below the surface Japan has a tremendous nuclear capability. And you will find Japan also will be disillusioned with the Americans. They might be prepared to sign some kind of mutual assistance pact with us.

Finally, I come to this point which was made in a sense by my friend Atal Bihari Vajpayee. I was the first member who signed a memorial, signed by over a hundred Congressmen in those days when I was one of the few members of the Opposition. It was a plea to Jawaharlal Nehru not to let us be overtaken in this nuclear race. K. C. Pant was the moving spirit, but these young persons, when they become Ministers, lose their original convictions. I again said, and again Jawaharlal Nehru lectured me. I said you will be overtaken in this nuclear race; you will leave this country stark naked in that nuclear field, and then you will have to look around for umbrellas. I hope, to God, there is no semblance of non-alignment left. I hope there is nothing in this treaty

[Shri Frank Anthony]

that inhibits us from developing our own nuclear capabilities. I am not so certain. It looks dangerous as if we are going to sign that non-proliferation treaty; then it will be the greatest betrayal of this country, because I believe this, that until we develop our own nuclear capability, at very best, we can only be a junior partner of Russia. And even worse, we may later become a client and we may later become a colony. That is why I say this to my friends.

Let us go ahead. All right, make the best use of it. I think it is very good in the circumstances. Now that we have put this non-alignment policy into the waste-paper basket, whether we say it or not, put it into the dustbin of history or put into a good *goshala*—sacred cow—some kind of *goshala*; send it there.

Once we join the nuclear club, that day will give to this country a position of respect, commensurate not only with our geopolitical position but commensurate with our resources. Remember this. We have got a fine potential; we have the finest fighting material barring none in the world. Once you do that, it will give us the proper position of respect which we will never have otherwise, and once we join the nuclear club, it will also immediately relegate Pakistan to its proper position, as an irrelevant pygmy *vis a vis* India, in the mosaic of world *realpolitik*.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO (Bellary): I was rather surprised at my distinguished friend Mr. Frank Anthony talking so much about non-alignment and the way Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru used to get angry with him.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: You were not there.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO: That makes no difference. It was not necessary to be a Member of Parliament to have conversations with or to know Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru.

There is still some misunderstanding in some quarters about non-alignment. I do not want to elaborate on it, but even

assuming for a moment that non-alignment meant that you could not have any kind of military or pseudo-military understanding with any particular Power, it is correct for a country to join or even have a military understanding unless it has got some military power of its own? I suggest that if at all there was any fault in our policy, it was not in non-alignment, but in the fact that we did not equip ourselves sufficiently militarily, with the result that we suffered as we did in 1962. Till 1962 we were not worth anything militarily, nobody would have been interested in having any understanding with us. We would only have been a liability, we would have been no asset whatsoever. But, and I can say this I think with a certain amount of pride, we are now a military power, we are able to hold the Chinese at bay where they are, and we are able to take on Pakistan by ourselves without the help of anybody else. Therefore, even assuming all the logic of Mr. Anthony, though my Hindu mind is rather aghast at the prospect of a sacred cow being barren, I can assure him that the policy of non-alignment helped the world from having a Third World War. Any student of world history knows that but for Mr. Nehru there would have been a third World War and Heaven alone knows what would have been the fate of this country. In any case, all the time to say that non-alignment has gone, that Pandit Nehru's policy has failed, it seems to me, is not relevant, is not historically correct. And I can say with all the emphasis at my command that the policy that we are following today is nothing more than a logical culmination, flexible formulation, of the policy of non-alignment which is based on India's self interest and on the maintenance of peace in this region.

I read two leading articles in two leading newspapers of Delhi this morning, and I was rather surprised that both of them had the same heading, "Was this necessary?". And then I found that Mr. Piloo Mody had said the same thing. Evidently Mr. Piloo Mody has more editorial influence than I suspected him of having. It has been suggested in these articles that this pact came somewhat suddenly, that it was all done out of panic because we got scared, frightened, that Mr. D. P. Dhar had gone to Moscow earlier, that in five days everything was cooked

up, that Mr. Gromko came and we signed this pact. I do not claim to be an expert on foreign affairs, but I do have some interest in foreign affairs, and as far as I can claim any knowledge, the relationship between the Soviet Union and India has always been of a specially friendly character. Not only that, this friendship has been tested in the crucible of fire. It was tested in 1962, it was tested in 1965, and on both occasions Russia came out successful in the test. Not only that. If there is any one country which is helping us to become self-reliant and self-sufficient in the military field, it is the Soviet Union. It is because of the assistance of the Soviet Union, not only in the matter of heavy industries, that we are now fast becoming self-sufficient.

Though this treaty is spectacular in the context of Mr. Kissinger's secret visit to Peking, Mr. Nixon's projected visit to Peking and Mr. Kissinger's saying something to Mr. Jha, I would like to suggest for the sake of the record that this treaty is nothing more than a formalisation and telling the world at large that the Soviet Union and India are friends, that their friendship is permanent and telling the world at large that they will not act against each other that they will not help their enemies, that they will hold consultations with each other and if necessary come to each other's assistance in the case of threat of war against any one of them. We should view it like this and not think of its being something arising out of weakness.

Do you think the Soviet Union would have had these negotiations and signed this pact only because the Congress Party has now become a democratic socialist party? Some people are saying that Soviet Union has signed this treaty because we are becoming a socialist country. Let me say that the Soviet Union needs this country as much, if not more, than we need the Soviet Union. Any student of geopolitics and of the situation in the Soviet Union *vis-a-vis* China in the last few years, *vis-a-vis* United States and *vis-a-vis* NATO Pact, knows very well that geopolitical considerations make it imperative that the Soviet Union should have India's friendship. This

is not a one-sided affairs. It is not like a beggar going for aims and charity. It is a question of two parties recognising that they must get together in each other's national interest. That is what happened. It is high time we did not say anything either in this House or outside that would in the least denigrate India's position. For the first time, India's position has been recognised and we have been considered worthy of having this kind of agreement with, because we are powerful and both industrially and militarily we are more developed than we were sometime back.

I was rather surprised when I read in one of the papers that Mr. Nixon in his foreign policy message to the Congress had said that the Indian sub-continent is a continent where there are interests of the United States, interests of China and interests of the USSR and none of these interests must be allowed to become dominant. But what about India? Mr. Nixon evidently forgot that there was a country like India in the sub-continent. Did he mean by interest, influence? I want to suggest that this treaty has come at a very good time, because for the last 24 years, if not earlier, this country has been suffering from the partition which has brought into existence, encouraged and stimulated, because the powers which had to leave the country wanted to create a vacuum and a balance of power, where they can still continue to exercise their influence. The partition was brought about by British guile and diplomacy. Britain saw to it from the beginning that Pakistan and India were always equated. The Kashmir imbroglio came at the opportune moment. From then onwards, in every statement India and Pakistan have been equated. Thanks to Pandit Nehru, thanks to our planning and thanks to our democracy, when it was found that this country was making headway, creating international goodwill and becoming economically strong, the military alliance came and the United States supplied arms. Then came China. The attempt throughout has been to create a balance against India. This treaty sounds the death-knell to all the policies of the western imperialist powers about making a balance of power on the Indian sub-continent and showing a pistol at India's head by arming Pakistan.

[Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja Rao]

This House welcomes the treaty and congratulates the Government on signing it. The people of India today feel strong and proud. We are friends of the Soviet Union. We are not their slaves and they are not our masters. I do not agree with Mr. Mukerjee who said that now we will become much more socialist. Let me say, if we become socialist, we will become socialist from our own steam, out of our own strength and conviction, not by prodding by the Soviet Union. Our national and internal policies are ours. We respect the Soviet Union, but this treaty is based on identity of mutual interest and geopolitics and not on ideology.

Sir, with these words, I support the signing of this treaty with the USSR.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am afraid that I am going to sound a note of caution in all the enthusiasm, pride, boast and brag that you have heard today. I am also going to start reading between the lines because I understand that Comrade Swaran Singh and Sardar Gromyko can read the lines very well themselves. But it is between the lines that I want to read.

The first thing that appears to me is that this is a most intriguing sort of thing that has happened. At first when I heard about the treaty I was rather inclined to welcome it. I said that if this treaty was to help us *vis-a-vis* our problem regarding the refugees from Bangladesh, or if it was to help us regarding the aggression or the threat of aggression that we are suffering from Pakistan, that if this treaty was to help us to counter the American arms aid to Pakistan, that if this treaty was to help us to step up the arms supply from the Soviet Union, and if this treaty was to help us to counter Chinese intrusion or intervention in case we decide to take any action, we should welcome it. But the more I thought about this treaty, the more intriguing it became, the language, the method and the manner in which it was done.

There was a certain indecent haste about it. When we all read about the melodrama of Mr. Kissinger's visit to Peking and about the *detente*, about the so-called *detente* between President Nixon and Prime Minister

Chou-En-lai, I would have thought that such a situation would have brought us to the conclusion that as a result of this *detente* the options before our country had opened up enormously, that for once we had a great many options and those which apparently seemed closed to us for a while were opening up. It would also have brought us to the conclusion that the Soviet Union was getting somewhat isolated as a result of this Washington-Peking axis. But, instead of that, we got the fear that we were going to be isolated. We panicked when we read the statement made as late as the 9th of July by the Soviet Union still equating India with Pakistan and we rush in where angels fear to tread.

What is even more mysterious is the way in which my good friend, one Shri D. P. Dhar, after his term as Ambassador in Moscow is over, returns to India, installs himself in South Block as some sort of Officer on Special Duty, does some work within his room, then rushes back to a place where he was recently accredited, appears as a parallel Ambassador in Moscow, then returns back again and from the pictures that are available to us in the newspapers we find him and Mr. Gromyko together and he appears as if he was the parallel Foreign Minister of this country. Somewhere in the background you could see the rather picture of Sardar Swaran Singh who, it appears to all of us, appeared on the stage only yesterday as the Minister Plenipotentiary accredited for the purpose of signing this treaty.

I would really like to know whether Comrade Swaran Singh knew that Sardar Gromyko was coming to India to sign the treaty with us. I really doubt it. I do not think he knew it.

Why is this treaty being signed just now? The Soviet Union tried in 1969 to get us to sign the same treaty and we resisted it at that point. We have been resisting it ever since and, all of a sudden, they have become very amenable to the signing of a treaty of this nature.

16.40 hrs.

[SHRI R.D. BHANDARE in the chair]

Today, Sir, the Soviet Union was isolated. India had its options open and, therefore, I

want to ask myself—I do not intend to ask Sardar Sahib because you do not get any replies from him. By signing this treaty step up arms supply to India? Will the Soviet Union act as a deterrent to Pakistan? Will they stop blackmailing us about the supply of spare-parts for our military equipment? Will they fight on our side if it is necessary? Will they look after the Chinese on our behalf if it became incumbent? I receive no satisfactory answers even from myself. I recall to my mind the doctrine of “travaux préparatoires” which is a doctrine of Prior Conduct and looking at it why precisely at this point and no other point this Treaty was signed. Are there any reservations in this Treaty, any secret clauses? It talks about “immediate consultation” in the case of aggression. This implies that there is some known intention implicit in that clause. But then when I ask myself all these questions connected with today’s problems what do I find? Mr. T.N. Kaul, the Foreign Secretary, giving an official briefing on behalf of the Government of India said only day before yesterday :

“We have been working for this Treaty for over two years and it has nothing to do with the development with Bangla Desh or the attitude of the United States.”

I wonder if the hon. learned Members of this House have taken the official version straight from the horse’s mouth which is the Foreign Secretary and who has explicitly said that this has nothing to do with the present situation. Then why are they talking about Bangla Desh or preparations and armaments. How is this friendship going to help? It is, as my statement said, a logical culmination of what has been happening. Whether there is any culpability about it or not only history will tell us.

Does this treaty bind us in any way from having? Our own little detente with China or signing other treaties with other nations as has been suggested by so many of us? Sir, on examining the Treaty I find that this is a very common ordinary treaty which the Soviet Union has been puddling in every capital of the world. But if you look more closely, Sir, you will find that the Warsaw Pact is also couched in identical language

inspite of what my friend, Mr. Manoharan, may have said in my absence the fact of the matter is except for a clause or two which deal with an United Military Command the rest of the clauses are very similar. Am I to assume that had these two clauses been introduced in our little treaty we would have reached the commanding heights of becoming a satellite of the Soviet Union and that having been deprived of these we become only associate members of the Warsaw Pact. What is it? I just cannot understand because these are Soviet terms identical to treaties signed by the Soviet Union couched in Soviet language, with a Soviet draft? Even the Hindi translation was Soviet translation which was made by Russians in Moscow and not by Indians in Delhi. That has been accepted as the official translation of the Treaty.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon) : What about the paper on which the Treaty has been written? Is it also Russian?

SHRI PILOO MODY : Could very well be. If they had made any creditable case, Sir, from what I can understand.....

Mr. CHAIRMAN : The time is short.

SHRI PILOO MODY : So is my speech.

If you were to analyse the treaty, I find that there is very little that we stand to gain as a result of the treaty. All the benefits that we stand to derive from the Soviet Union we would have got in any case without signing the treaty. I am convinced in my own mind about that. I think, had a certain amount of wisdom prevailed; that would have been the conclusion. Things should have been allowed to continue whereas the Soviet Union is desperate now because it has made an entry in a big way in the Indian Ocean and it is looking for bases and refuelling places. It is naturally looking towards us who have very many such facilities in the Indian Ocean for giving them these facilities. I would like to know from the Foreign Minister whether he intends to give such facilities over and above what is normal to the Soviet Union.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : Over and above what the Americans and the British have got,

SHRI PILOO MODY : Over and above what is normal. Let them also have equal facilities.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : They have not yet got them.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I am not attached, unfortunately.

AN HON. MEMBER : He is non-aligned.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Another thing I would like to know.

What happened to countries who have signed similar agreements with the Soviet Union? Would you like to think about China? Would you like to think about Petlad? Would you like to think about Hungary? Would you like to think about Czechoslovakia? Why do you not ask Dubcek? Let Shrimati Gandhi ask Dubcek what he thinks of it. What has happened in the UAR? Why is it that this agreement is going sour in the Sudan?

Are there any lessons to be learnt from history? The Brezhnev Doctrine, invented to explain and justify retrospectively the invasion of Czechoslovakia, claims that any country which calls itself socialist—and this we have started to do—can never escape from that net and that any attempt to bring it back to the path of liberal democracy would justify Soviet military intervention. Shrimati Gandhi has pushed us into that camp. I hope, we do not attract the same sanctions.

Finally, I would like to confess that I am at a loss. I would like to welcome this treaty if I can see any benefits for India. But I cannot see any and I certainly see many dangers. The Foreign Minister, Comrade Swaran Singh, will not enlighten me, I am sure. Sardar Andrei Gromyko makes very reassuring sounds, gives us assurances as if everything is going to be fine from now on. We have

been bound for twenty years and more.

Ultimately I take comfort from the attitude taken by the very people whom we are going to be friends with. The high priest of world Communism, Mr. Lenin, once said :—

“Promises are like pie-crust-made to be broken. It would be mad and criminal to tie our hands by entering into an agreement of any premanence with anybody.”

This was said by the high priest of Communism, Mr. Lenin, to which Mr. Stalin has added :—

“Words have no relation to actions. Otherwise, what kind of diplomacy is it? Words are one thing, actions are another.”

I hope, to these two epitaphs Sardar Swaran Singh will add a third one.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Comrade Swaran Singh !

SHRI PILOO MODY : At the last minute I decided to turn you back into a Sardar.

SHRI NIMBALKAR (Kolhapur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, in peace there is nothing so becoming a man as modest stillness and humility, but when the blast of war blows in our ears, then imitate the actions of a tiger. These words come to my mind from Shakespeare when I see the actions of Yahya Khan now-a-days. But Yahya Khan probably does not realise that such words might have been appropriate at a time when Shakespeare wrote in the Elizabethan Era and put them in the mouth of a medieval king. Whereas during the time that Yahya Khan was spending in rattling as sabre threats to us, our Government, without revealing to us, perhaps, surely and slowly moved in the direction of this Treaty. Even if Mr. Piloo Mody does not find anything in this Treaty or does not see what is in this Treaty at all, I find that this Treaty is of the highest importance. I am quite sure that as time progresses, even Mr. Piloo Mody will agree with us.

The point is that this Treaty without involving us in such a manner that we should give up our internal policy ensures for us the type of security which we at present urgently need. This security is given to us in such a manner that if you study this Treaty, you will find that not only we are treated equally but what is more that we have got more from Russians than what we are giving them in return. Actually, if you see this Treaty, it puts upon us a certain burden which we should have realised much before time. We might not have found it necessary to have this Treaty at all. And that burden is, even though we want to be treated as equal with Russia and even if Russia in their magnanimity treats us equally still it is our duty to stand on our own feet and become strong with the help or without the help of anybody else.

This is a very important phase in the foreign affairs of our country, a phase which puts upon us a burden that in order to win friendship which we already have of Russia, we must also become, through our own efforts and through the help of Russia, if necessary, strong and equal to Russia. This means it is very necessary that just as our Government has, more or less, revised its foreign policy as Mr. Swaran Singh has said that the world is presenting a rapidly changing and dynamic picture, this Treaty embarks upon a beginning towards a dynamic foreign policy of India. For that, we have to certainly congratulate Mr. Swaran Singh and, I am quite sure this will embark upon a beginning not only of a new foreign policy but also a new defence policy in India.

I would like the Government to consider seriously now with or without the help of Russia to embark towards what others might call as dangerous and that is a nuclear weaponry. It is very necessary that we must now go in for an atom bomb. I will say that the difficulty that will really arise for this is not that we do not have the know-how or that our education is too low but the difficulty is that we have not got the necessary super-structure which is very expensive, and with that super-structure, a heavy load will be placed on the price structure of our economy. There will be a very negative influence on the price structure of our economy. The American people, they say, might find that this treaty is against

them. I don't think so. The real fact is that if this treaty is going to be against the Americans, Americans themselves are to blame for it, not Indians. It is a very important point that the future behaviour of America with us also will count in making this treaty either one which is not aggressive to America or aggressive. Some thing is with other countries. This treaty is not against any country unless it chooses to be aggressive against us.

Therefore, for the first time, India has embarked upon a policy of which we can be proud of and for the first time perhaps people on the opposite side will realise that Mrs. Indira Gandhi and her Ministers are not only capable of looking after the Indian interests not only in India but also outside India.

I thank you.

Dr. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam) : My first duty this afternoon, I think, is to congratulate the Foreign Minister on this treaty which will, no doubt, have far-reaching consequences in the full of international relations. In spite of all that has been said against this treaty by a few hon. Members of the opposition and, particularly against one particular fact of our foreign policy, namely, non-alignment, I firmly believe that this really an affirmation or rejuvenation of our policy of non-alignment. I would further say that there is a sort of historic continuity in our foreign policy. Some of the hon. friends of the opposition have been trying to analyse the origin and growth of this particular facet of our foreign policy, I would say, the basic postulate of our foreign policy, namely, non-alignment. But I am sorry to say that they have not finally understood the basic moorings of this aspect of our foreign policy. The pre-amble of this treaty would convince anyone that one of the basic reasons for us to embark upon this Indo-USSR treaty is the fact that both countries have been convinced, as is said in the pre-amble, that in the world today international problems can only be solved by co-operation and not by conflict. I would like to say to my hon. friends that if we have now proceeded to enter into a formal legal treaty, it is because we are convinced that by this treaty we can still further affirm our basic moorings in non-alignment.

[Dr. Henry Austin]

In spite of the sabre-rattling by Pakistan in the wake of the Sino—US detente we have not jumped into any military alignment. If only we wanted to have a military treaty or a defence treaty with any country, perhaps we could have had it. But, in spite of this great provocation, we have stood fast to our basic moorings in our foreign policy, namely, the policy of peace, friendship and co-operation which this treaty enshrines. Therefore, if some hon. Members think that this is a treaty which deflects from the original policy of non-alignment, I feel that they have not studied the various implications and the various aspects of our foreign policy.

17 hrs.

The second point that I would like to highlight is this. This country is again a vindication of the next postulate of our foreign policy that we want friendship with all countries.

Our Foreign Minister, after signing this Treaty had said, both in this House and in the other House that we are prepared to have a dialogue with China—not only a dialogue, but an understanding with China, provided they respond to our call. So, we have extended our hand of responsive friendship to China also, thus, it is not as though this Treaty is directed against this country or that country. It is largely with a view to consolidate peace in India and peace in the world that this Indo—USSR Treaty has been signed; it is therefore a significant contribution towards stabilisation of world peace.

Sir, doubts have been expressed by some of our hon. friends that the independence of our foreign policy will be lost as a consequence of this treaty. Every student of India's foreign policy, who has gone through the speeches of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the architect of our foreign policy, will no doubt own that if there is one thing that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had insisted upon, it was his passionate concern to preserve the independence of our foreign policy. If anybody thinks that merely because we have entered into a treaty of friendship, peace and cooperation with the USSR we will lose independence of action, I would say, he is living in a fool's paradise. Such persons have no basic faith in the people of India—

a country where one-sixth of the human race lives. Such a country can never be a satellite of any other country,—however militarily powerful that country may be.

We in this country and the foreign policy makers of this country are fully convinced of the basic strength of India. And this basic strength stems from the fact that we are one-sixth of the population of the world. If the Soviet Union or the United States or China or other countries think that we can be treated like that, they are not living in a world of reality.

I have already said that this Treaty is a great landmark. I would go further and say that this treaty has opened up the possibilities for the greatest socialist mobilisation of our times.

The USSR, with its vast experience of the last 40 years, had propounded certain theories. Not only that, they have also tried to implement them. The USSR, like the Republic of India, is multi-racial, multi-lingual and multi-everything, so far as the composition of the population is concerned. We can draw heavily from their experience as to how socialism has been constructed in that country. In India, after consolidating our political freedom, we have embarked on the next step of transforming our socio-economic fabric. The mobilisation of the resources and strength of these two countries will be a great gain in the great task of socialist mobilisation and construction.

Sir, this treaty also marks a great victory of geo-political realism. Our friends from the opposition, particularly of the Swatantra party, are always thinking in terms of aligning with the USA or other capitalist countries. We have found the futility of this step when countries like Pakistan entered into military alliance with the USA. We have seen the futility of such alliance in Vietnam. The United States could not do anything in North Korea either. A country which is thousands and thousands of miles away cannot come to the rescue of this country nor do we want any country to help which has imperialist motivation to help us.

So, when we entered into a treaty of friendship and mutual cooperation with the USSR, it reflects great geo-political realism; it is a country which is in our neighbourhood. So, this is a great victory for the

theory that neighbours should be good friends and we have achieved that. We have got a good friend on our borders. Sir, this treaty also serves as a great political mobilisation in a great landmark of the world. It will scare the people who live under the delusion that they can frighten this country. When Pakistan recently received huge military hardware from the USA and got logistic support from China, they thought they could frighten this country. Because of this political mobilisation now having been achieved between USSR and India, I think, that, sabre-rattling and war-mongering by Pakistan and its military junta will now be silenced. Sir, there is no need for any mutual assistance provision or a mutual defence arrangement in the treaty. The very fact that we have signed a treaty with the USSR and its timing are very important. Any student of international treaties knows that the timing of a treaty is much important as the treaty itself. China with her hegemonic aspirations and the USA with its imperialist motivations have been using Pakistan—a running dog of imperialism—to scare us into submission by a threat of isolation. But we showed by this political mobilisation that we can never be blackmailed by any power, whether China or the USA or by their combination. That is the significance of this treaty.

I would not like to refer to the real meaning of U.S. foreign policy and the *entente* that they have created, or the *denente* as it is otherwise called, between the USA and the People's Republic of China. As a student of US foreign policy, I have come to the conclusion, and I have shared my views with scholars that the real political motivation or the foreign policy objective of the USA is that if a war comes—and according to their calculation, a war is bound to come—it should be fought far far away from their frontiers. That has been their basic security concept. In pursuance of this policy they have been trying to create a conflict between the USSR, and China. First, they cultivated the USSR, and then they are now befriending China. The basic idea is to gradually set China against the USSR, and if a war comes, their objective is that the war should come on the mainland of Asia. During the last war, they could have dropped the atomic bomb on Germany or any other European country.

But, instead, they picked up Japan to throw their bomb on. Similarly, now also they want to create a situation in which if war comes, it will come in Asia. That is their basic calculation. If we had not entered into this agreement with the USSR, then I am sure that this policy of the USA to set China against the USSR would have got another boost. But we have now checkmated, it, and to that extent, it is a big contribution towards peace in Asia and towards guaranteeing the security of the USSR also. When we enter into a treaty it is not as though its benefits should accrue to our country alone. If we gain some benefits from this treaty, the USSR also gains some benefits from this bilateral arrangement. As my hon. friend Shri Hiren Mukerjee has pointed out, a friend in need is a friend indeed. It was time that we needed a great morale-booster. It was time that we got some logistic support. This treaty has provided us with both at a crucial stage of our history. These detractors of our foreign policy who have been going around telling people that we have become friendless should now realise that the basic postulates of our foreign policy are now yielding rich dividends. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee had said that our foreign policy had led us to a situation where we were friendless so far. I would not like to tell him that Rome was not built in a day, and a foreign policy formulation cannot yield the desired results in a decade or two. Now, we have found that the basic assumptions of our foreign policy do yield rich dividends. I would like to tell the detractors of our foreign policy that India will have friends; and if India is threatened by any country, they will find that in spite of the fact that we are neither a big military power nor a member of a power bloc, we will get wide support from the international community. That is because we stand for altruism, because we want to widen the area of peace. We shall have not only friends, but we shall have a large measure of sympathy and understanding of peoples the world over, as well. Sir, this Indo-Soviet Friendship Treaty will, I am sure, generate a great fund of goodwill which will eventually sweep the war-mongers away from the international scene.

DR. MELKOTE (Hyderabad): On behalf of the TPS, I welcome the treaty of

[Dr. Melkote]

peace, friendship and co-operation that the Government have entered into with the Soviet Union. Many members have tried to criticise the treaty in its various aspects. I have tried to closely follow the arguments they have adduced. While they have criticised quite a number of items, nobody has so far suggested a single item on which they could make an improvement. If the treaty is open to criticism, why did not the members criticising it point out where and in what way they desired an improvement.

It appears to me that this treaty has been very wisely and well-drawn. It has come as the culmination of certain events in world affairs. It is an exhilarating experience ; it is historic that this treaty was entered into yesterday. Apart from that, may I congratulate the Prime Minister and the External Affairs Minister on entering into this treaty at this juncture.

If America enters into an agreement with China and Pakistan, the same type of question that is being asked here today could be asked on the other side. What would happen to China and America ? Will capitalist, imperialist America shed its colour ? Will China become capitalist in its outlook hereafter ? What would be the type of understanding that will come ? Will they follow the pattern Pakistan has been following ?

Questions of this type would naturally arise in every kind of treaty. What I would say is this. During this century, there have been two revolutions of very great importance. One was in 1918 in Russia emanating from the Marxian idea of revolution that has transformed the common man the globe over. Similarly in India with Gandhian ideology we faced the mighties empire and through non-violence wrested power. One was democratic ; one got freedom ; one imbibed spiritual strength in each one of us. The other in Russia equally acquired a name for doing good for the common man everywhere and for peace, but it is dictatorial. If America joins Pakistan and China, America could never join Russia because of the technological improvement that has taken place. They are warring with each other ; they could never

come to an understanding. Therefore, the only method by which they could allay their misgivings is by entering into an understanding with the mass of the people of China. If these two join together and threaten India, what is going to happen ? We have not entered into the treaty because of fear, but because of the consequences that flow from some of those understandings that have been arrived at. The coming together of Russia with her technological development and democratic India with her Gandhian ideology will possibly mellow both and it will lead to an improvement of international relations. That is how I look at this treaty.

Various aspects of the question have been discussed. I do not want to go into details. But at this juncture, the treaty has been entered into to tell the world that we are not friendless. At the same time, the world will know that we are peace-loving, that the treaty does not mean anything except an understanding to support each other when they are attacked by somebody else. I do not know whether there is anything between the lines in the treaty to be read. Oftentimes in treaties have such hidden meanings. If so, it is for the Foreign Minister to dilate on this. But as a plain-speaking document, I consider it as one of the first class documents to which we have appended our signature. There is nothing in it to which one could take exception. It is, therefore, on account of the time-spirit, on account of the revolutions that have taken place here and in Russia, that this has to be welcomed, and these two revolutions have a world-wide impact. And these two powers' coming together at this juncture might have a world-wide affect hereafter. That is what envisage.

Therefore, I feel that this treaty has got to be supported whole heartedly by everyone in the House.

Thank you.

श्री प्रबोध चन्द्र (गुरदास पुर) : चैयरमैन साहब, दूसरी जंगे-अजीम में चन्द लफ्जों का फिक्रा बहुत मशहूर था — हाउ मच फार हाउ मैनी— कितना कुछ किया है कितनी दुनिया के लिये । चन्द आदमियों ने, उन का इशारा

चर्चिल रूजवेल्ट और स्टालिन की तरफ था, इन तीन आदमियों ने दुनिया जो लड़ाई के दहाने पर खड़ी थी, उस को अपनी काबलियत से कैसे बचाया। यही फिक्का आज आयद होता है, हमारी हमारी हिन्दुस्तान की प्राइम मिनिस्टर, हमारे फारेन मिनिस्टर और रशिया की जो लीडरशिप है, कि किस तरह से इन तीन आदमियों ने आज उस दुनिया को जो तबाही के दहान पर खड़ी थी काबलियत और अपनी हिम्मत की वजह से इस तबाही से बचाया है। आज सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान ही नहीं बल्कि तमाम दुनिया हिन्दुस्तान की लीडरशिप की ममनून है। दुनिया आज इस बात से डरती थी कि कब जंग की चिंगारी हिन्दुस्तान या पाकिस्तान से शुरू हो कर तमाम दुनिया पर फैल जाये। लेकिन इस ट्रीटी ने उस को बचाया है।

दूसरे हम फख्र कर सकते हैं कि आज आज़ादी के 15 साल बाद हिन्दुस्तान की लीडरशिप को यह रिकग्नीशन मिला है। आज हिन्दुस्तान के लीडर दुनिया के बड़े से बड़े मुल्क के लीडरों की बराबरी कर सकते हैं—काबलियत में या दूसरी बातों में। मैं आज फख्र करता हूँ कि हमारे मुल्क के स्टेट्समैन ने, हमारे मुल्क के लीडर्स ने खास कर हमारे फारेन-मिनिस्टर और प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने हमारे मुल्क का नाम ऊंचा किया है। लेकिन मुझे अफसोस है कि जैसे एक भाई ने कहा कि मुझे कुछ दिखाई नहीं देता, तो जनाब आपने भी एक परिन्दे का नाम सुना होगा, मैं उस का नाम नहीं लेता, उसे दिन में कुछ दिखाई नहीं देता। लेकिन इस में सूरज का कोई कुसूर नहीं है बल्कि कुसूर उभी का है कि उसे कुछ दिखाई नहीं देता। अगर देखना है कि आज हिन्दुस्तान के अवांम इस ट्रीटी के बारे में क्या सोचते हैं तो लाखों गरीबों की आंखों में भांक कर देखें कि इस

ट्रीटी के बाद उन की आंखों और उन के चेहरों पर कल कितनी रोशनी थी। ... (व्यवधान) ... बड़े लीडर्स जो यहां बैठे हैं, मैं और कुछ तो नहीं कहना चाहता, लेकिन उन की मिसाल यही है कि बकरी दूध ज़रूर देती है, लेकिन मँगन छोड़ जाती है। वाजपेयी जी ने बहुत कुछ बातें कहीं, लेकिन जाते-जाते अपनी आदत के मुताबिक, क्योंकि रशिया का फोबिया उन पर है, उन्हें अपने हिज़ मास्टर्ज वायस की बात ज़रूर कहनी थी। तो जनाब, मैं आज इस के लिये फारेन मिनिस्टर को मुबारिकबाद देता हूँ और अर्ज करता हूँ कि यह ट्रीटी जिस पर दस्तखत किये हैं वह दुनिया को अमन और शान्ति का रास्ता दिखायेगी और आज अवांम का जो ज़रूरत है, उन की भूख को दूर करने के लिये दुनिया के तमाम ज़राये उसी तरफ इस्तेमाल होंगे, —न कि हिन्दुस्तान और दुनिया की जंग में डालने के लिये।

बहुत लोग यह कहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान की हुकूमत डरती है, वह जंग नहीं चाहती। लेकिन वे यह नहीं जानते कि लड़ाई में कोई लड़कू तो बटते नहीं हैं बल्कि लड़ाई में गोले चलते हैं। पिछली 15 दिन की लड़ाई में हिन्दुस्तान का डवेलपमेन्ट पीछे चला गया था। अगर आज हिन्दुस्तान चन्द जज्बाती लोगों के नारों पर लड़ाई करता है तो हम उस से अपने देश को बरबादी की तरफ ही ले जायेंगे। इस लिये मैं अपने सभी साथियों से जो इधर बैठे हैं या उधर बैठे हैं, चाहता हूँ कि वे गवर्नमेन्ट को इस ट्रीटी के लिये मुबारिकबाद देगे और ऐसी कोई बात नहीं करेंगे जिस से हमारे देश का जो बड़ा साथी और हमदर्द है, उस के साथ कोई गलतफहमी की गुंजाइश पैदा हो।

इन अलफ़ाज़ के साथ मैं आप का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ।

SHRI M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL (Manjeri) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Indo-Soviet Pact that has been signed yesterday gives a concrete and definite shape to the principle of co-existence for which our country stands and has been advocating for a long time. There may be difference in ideology between one country and another, but that is no reason why they should shrink from each other as that would only harm the interests of the countries concerned. Apart from ideologies, there is a wide field in the case of every country on which there can be agreement and working on which will be of advantage to the countries concerned. India and Russia have identified this area of common interest and have pledged to stand together on such interests.

This treaty is not for pooling the strength of the two countries for purposes of aggression over any other country, but as has been rightly pointed out by the External Affairs Minister, it is a treaty of peace, friendship and non-aggression. But should there be any attack or threat of it, the contracting parties will take effective action to protect peace and ensure the security and interests of their respective countries. This will add to the stabilisation of peace and security not only of the contracting countries, but of those of their region as well. This treaty is, therefore, a salutary and effective instrument which would contribute to the peace of the world too.

Our non-alignment policy has done good to our country and it has been amply serviceable also to certain other countries in their struggle for freedom and in other matters concerning them. The present treaty with Russia cannot conflict with our country's non-alignment policy. This policy does not at all mean that we should not have anything whatever to do with other countries and its effect is not to isolate us from other countries. In the present-day context when some other countries have failed to properly understand our stand with regard to Pakistan, refugees and other matters, and when they do not appreciate our policies, it is but right and necessary that we must come to a firm arrangement with a country which is friendly and appreciative of our policies and position.

I welcome the Indo-Soviet Treaty and wish it well.

17.22 hrs.

(MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Samar Guha.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon) : Each Presiding Officer comes and gives somebody some concession, and the other groups in the House which are voiceless are simply ignored. That is very bad, going too far. If trouble is what you want, we know how to give it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Today I speak not as a spokesman of the PSP, but as a spokesman of the Socialist Party born in the sublime unification of three socialist forces, the PSP, the SSP and the ISP.

I feel that realism of the situation demands that we should have friendly relations, very close relations, with Soviet Russia, but I think it is wholly unnecessary to codify this relationship of friendship with Russia in the form of a treaty binding us to the Soviet bloc politics for 20 plus 5 years. Whatever may be said about the nature of the treaty, that it is a treaty of peace and friendship with Russia, the impression in the country is more important. That impression has been reflected in the press by banner headlines that this treaty is meant as a defence shield against the aggressive designs of Pakistan, and that is why almost all the newspapers in India had headlines of seven or eight columns reading "Security Pact with Russia", "Defence Pact with Russia" etc. I have no doubt that the treaty has been originated as a result of the fear of the ghost of Chinese complicity with the aggressive designs of Pakistan. In a sense there is no doubt that it was the fear of China that was standing in the way of giving immediate recognition to Bangladesh. Now, I think the test of this treaty is this : The immediate reaction created all over the country is that the people expect that the Government will now have the courage not only to give immediate recognition to Bangladesh but also to give massive help to Bangladesh to complete their freedom struggle and consolidate their freedom. I want to

draw the attention of the House to the commitments made in this treaty. Article III says :

"The High Contracting Parties condemn colonialism and racialism in all forms and manifestations and reaffirm their determination to strive for their final and complete elimination."

It is not my feeling alone; the Defence Minister himself a few days ago described the Pakistani army as a colonial army and an imperialist army. If that is so, the first and foremost obligation under this treaty is, India and Russia should declare that the Pakistani army is a colonial and imperialist army, that it is an imperialist army occupation of Bangladesh and to eliminate that imperialist, colonial occupation of Bangladesh, India and Russia, if they have any respect for this treaty, should jointly recognise Bangladesh.

Some friends talked very loudly this morning about the future expansion of the socialist system and ideology into our region also. Not only India and Russia, but all the socialist countries following Russia should, if they have any honesty and respect for this treaty, declare here and now that they are in favour of Bangladesh and that this colonial and imperialist rule of West Pakistan over Bangla Desh should end.

Without entering into this treaty, perhaps we had a greater freedom to recognise Bangladesh. But now I have developed a doubt that because of certain clauses incorporated in this treaty may stand in our way to act independently to give recognition to Bangladesh. I have also my doubt that this may not be to our advantage. I have delved into the complexity of the international Sino-Soviet conflict and the *detente* in Sino-US relations. Now it may very well happen that USA may ask China to supply more arms to Pakistan. That means the probability of war is there. In that probability, if there is any conflict between India and Pakistan, the conflict will be more costly, more destructive and perhaps it will be more prolonged as a result of this treaty.

There is one clause in the treaty which does not stand in the way of our having a

bilateral treaty, bilateral understanding with another country.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Are you supporting the treaty or not ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : There was no necessity of codifying our friendly relations with Russia. It was a long-standing friendship of 25 years. Why should we categorically emphasize the obvious ?

Then, another thing is that we should by to assuage the apprehension of China that this treaty is not meant against China. In the context of the present military alliances and political alliances and the Sino-Soviet conflict, China should not have at the back of its mind that this treaty is directed against her. It is the duty of the Government of India to assuage their apprehension that it is not meant against them. If we can do that that will mean realism, real political and diplomatic approach, removing the apprehension of China that it is not meant against them.

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat) : Sir, he is making original contribution. He should be given more time.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Today it is a red letter day for them, because they are looking at everything through the periscope of Moscow. But I have my Indian eye. I look at the whole problem from the Indian eye.....(interruptions).

This treaty is no doubt historic. But it means a historic deviation of our foreign policy. In our foreign policy there is a thing called non-alignment.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : You have never supported our foreign policy in the past. So, why worry about it now ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I know you; everybody knows, every Embassy knows for whom you speak, what is your object Even in the Congress Party people know you that your body is here and soul is else where... (interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : I would request the hon. Member to look towards me and

[Mr. Speaker]

address me only. Let him not try to reply to the interruptions.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It is a historic deviation from the policy pursued for the last two decades. Whatever the word non-alignment may mean we have aligned ourselves with the Soviet bloc politically, militarily and also in other ways. Sir, the doctor will say when a man is killed that he is dead but a Poet will say he has passed into eternity. Likewise they say it is an extension of non-alignment but it means burial of non-alignment.

Sir, if you look from the long range perspective you will appreciate that we have got into the vortex of the Sino-Soviet conflict. There was no necessity to enter into such a conflict between two giants. We could have emerged as the first-class power in Asia. That possibility has been blocked.

I want to know from the Government whether this Treaty will bar India from having immediate negotiations with China and Japan. Again there is a clause about which I have apprehension—clause about non-proliferation. I want to know whether we are free to carry on with our peaceful explosion of nuclear test. (Interruption) My another apprehension is this treaty will give a scope for Russia to extend their bases in Indian ocean.

Lastly, it has a serious implication on our foreign aid. We must remember that more than 80% of our foreign aid is coming not from the Soviet bloc area but from the other areas. (Interruption).

As a patriotic Indian my party's stand is that India should give up the role of a global beggar—begging either from Moscow or from Washington or from Bonn. India should stand on her own national economy. India should stand on her own legs. (Interruption).

Let this Government have the courage to say that they will give up 80% of the foreign aid which they are getting from other countries and not from the Soviet bloc. It is my duty to point out that this Treaty.....

MR. SPEAKER : It is also my duty to save time. (Interruption).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : This treaty may have the possibility of having an impact on our economy and on our planning.

I consider Soviet Russia as a friend of India and I want this friendship to continue.(Interruption). What I started by saying I will conclude by saying.....(Interruption).

SHRI K. BALAKRISHNAN (Ambalapuzha) : If he is not sitting down, I am also going to get up and start talking. He is encroaching upon our rights. There should be a limit to impropriety and indiscretion.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I conclude by saying that I stand for friendship with Russia I am all for friendship with Soviet Russia for our practical interest but not for codifying this friendship binding us for 20 plus five years into the Soviet bloc of politics. It may be helpful to some but not to our patriotic interest, the Indian interest.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH rose—

MR. SPEAKER : May I give only two minutes to Professor Shibban Lal Saksena ?

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : On a point of order. You in your indulgence or kindness or whatever it be have accepted the smaller groups of the House as Opposition groups. The Leader of the House has also accepted them and is inviting them to conferences and important meetings. But on a matter of great importance, should you not at least give some time for the spokesmen of those groups in this House ? Or, is it left to whoever sits in the Chair to allot time to favourites, friends, specialists and sycophants ? Is it in order ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a question of sycophants. The names are before me already. They were given much in advance. But I had promised this morning two minutes to Professor Shibban Lal Saksena.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : I am not talking about him. He is a very senior Member and an old revolutionary. I am talking about what happened throughout this evening.

MR. SPEAKER : I did not expect it from you.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA (Maharajanj) :
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I yield to none in my friendship for the Soviet Union. I have visited their beautiful country several times as their guest in trade union and peace committee delegations. But I am a patriot who cannot congratulate the Government on this Treaty in which India must naturally be a junior partner.

I am a strong votary of Jawaharlal Nehru's philosophy of non-alignment. It was his greatest contribution toward world's political philosophy. In his darkest hour in 1962, he stuck to his philosophy of non-alignment in spite of great pressures.

I am sorry, Sir, that today, his daughter has buried her father's philosophy of non-alignment. Mere words will not resurrect the doctrine of non-alignment. It is not treaties which move nations. It is national interest which guides them. Why did USA come to our help in 1962? We had no such treaty with them. They came to our help because it was in their national interest. Because she did not then want to allow China to become supreme in Asia by allowing India to go down.

Suppose Pakistan had attacked us and China had intervened on her behalf. Without this Treaty, Russia would have come to help us in their own interest. They are no less interested in our survival than we are. I am, therefore, sorry for codifying our existing friendly relations with the U.S.S.R. into a formal treaty. It obviously makes us a member of the Soviet bloc of nations. Our independence as a non-aligned country is finished. Whatever we may say, the way it has been done is not to our credit. If we wanted to do this, we should have done it in normal times, not in times of crisis. But the Treaty has been signed and my opposition will not stop its ratification. I will, therefore, judge it from its benefits now. I will see whether the Government recognises Bangla Desh. So far it has not been recognised obviously because we were afraid of invasion by Pakistan and China. I hope, after this treaty we will lose no further time in recognising the sovereign independent Republic of Bangla Desh without which we cannot help the Mukti Bahini to destroy Pakistan army of occupation there.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) :
Mr. Speaker Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members, the leaders of the Opposition parties, who have given such a massive support to this Treaty. If I may say, this is one of the rare occasions when such an overwhelming support has been given to almost any act undertaken by Government.

Some friends have pointed out that there are some voices of dissent. There are. That is why I said a massive support has been given. If you add up a number of "minus points", it will not add up to much. If you add up the voices of dissent that they have registered, perhaps, it is a proof of the liberal democratic traditions that we follow and some of them who have a suspicion have adopted this negative attitude perhaps to demonstrate that they are really democratic. I am not sure whether they believe in what they say. I have great doubts about that.

Some of the wiser leaders who still hope to again rehabilitate themselves have read the signs of times. They have not got the guts to oppose it because they know, if they oppose it, they will be completely isolated. While supporting it, they have tried indirectly to pick out points to suggest certain doubts which really have no substance. This is the real psychology of these people today. And I give them credit because, at any rate, they have on this occasion reflected the will of the people although whatever may be their own predilections. While saying that they are in favour of the Treaty, they have also said other things which perhaps they wanted to register because mentally they do not appear to be fully reconciled to the Treaty. This is the only analysis that I can give.

There is another very interesting feature of this debate and, to be quite frank, Sir, it is difficult to reply to a debate when there is no opposition worth the name. There are no points to be met. Therefore, there is not much to be replied to.

श्री पीलू मोदी : चलो छुट्टी करो ।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : पीलू साहब, उस को छुट्टी न मिली, जिस ने सबक याद किया ।

[Shri Swaran Singh]

It is interesting that several hon. Members have supported this treaty but they have given their own reasons for supporting this treaty. One way is that if I were debate-minded and if I want only to controvert the arguments, perhaps I could have continued this debate for a long time. Although a particular member is supporting it but I don't agree with the reasons for which he is supporting it, if I were to take that attitude, perhaps I would have prolonged the debate. But, Sir, it is not my intention to do so. As a practical individual, I am interested in the final word, whether he supports it or opposes it and I am not concerned with the reasons that he has in his own mind to support it.

But it is very interesting all the same to mention that some hon. Members say 'We support it because it discards non-alignment'.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : Thank God.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Some people say that it is a deviation from non-alignment. 'Therefore, we support it'. All right. I am interested in your support and I hope you are genuine in your support when you say that support it for what it contains and not for what you imagine that it discards and what it deviates from. A certain concrete act which has reaffirmed certain principles and the adherence of countries to those principles and to support it or not to support it is something which is important and it is not my intention to go into this sterile debate and to pick up arguments with several hon. Members because I do not agree with their reasoning.

I am aware of a large number of judgments that are written by learned judges who ultimately come to the same conclusion very often by giving their own reasons for coming to that particular conclusion. It is an interesting intellectual exercise but, so far as this Parliament is concerned, I will be content with the operative part of their speeches rather than the reasoning that they give in support of the conclusion to which they have arrived at.

I know Mr. Piloo Mody is feeling uncomfortable because their dissent to this.

I will not go into detail, but I will try to confine myself to the salient features of this treaty. This treaty, if we analyse it consists of several parts and some members have given thought to the economic content of the treaty, to the political content of the treaty in relation to our postures towards important pressing problems, faced by the world and it has also got a security aspect and we have to read this treaty as a whole and have to examine it in its various facets and keep in view its entire content.

In the economic field and in the field of technological and scientific co-operation and collaboration this is a re-affirmation of the principle of the fruitful co-operation and collaboration between the two countries in these vital fields. Several hon. Members have rightly stressed that we have to work for the objective of ourselves becoming strong, ourselves having the strength to face whatever may be the problem. That is precisely our objective and it is for this reason that we greatly welcome the co-operation and collaboration in certain vital fields. Such co-operation and collaboration which enables us to build our real economic strength, which enables to the base of our further growth, which helps us to lay the foundations upon which we can build our economic and industrial growth. It is for this reason that we attach importance to the various clauses under which there is this agreement between our two countries to cooperate with each other, to collaborate with each other and to help in the matter of development of latest techniques, technological know-how and collaboration in all sophisticated and scientific fields. This is a very important part of the Treaty and this is in consonance and in line with the objective which has been stressed by several hon. Members that we have ourselves to be strong. And, the strength consists in developing our economy, in an independent manner, and our industry, in rapid manner, so that the infra-structure and the industrial base are such that give us not only the economic strength, but ultimately also the military strength, which again touches upon the security aspect, and this is also an important component of this Treaty.

A great deal of argument has been advanced by Constitutional pundits and political thinkers among the hon. Members who have tried to criticise the treaty from the angle that it is a deviation or a departure from our policy of non-alignment. I would not like to go into details. I would only draw the attention of the hon. Members to Clause IV of the Treaty. There cannot be a clearer proof than the Treaty itself and it is clearly provided in Clause IV that the USSR Government respects our policy of non-alignment and they also agree...(*Inter-ruption*) Those perhaps who don't believe in non-alignment can smile on this. I am not sure whether he believes in non-alignment.....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I believe in independent foreign policy of India. You have given it a burial ; still you are insisting on it.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : It is not a question of argument. It is a question of reading the terms of the Treaty. So, there is this positive commitment between the two countries, our position having been accepted by the USSR.

The second point that I want to say, —apart from this explicit mention, —is the absence of anything that could have been or might have been pointed out by any hon. Member either in this Treaty or anything flowing from this Treaty which detracts from the policy of our non-alignment. Not a single thing has been mentioned ; just vague ideas have been thrown about without any precise point which our policy of non-alignment may be said to have been compromised by our signing this Treaty. This is the only other point that I wish to mention in connection with non-alignment.

About the security aspect of the treaty. I agree with the observation made by several hon. Members who have pointed out that this is not a defence pact. This is not even a military alliance. This is not a security pact. And, I don't have to quarrel with the Press people if they spread this out in five-column banner headline two-column banner headline or one-column banner headline. It is their own interpretation, but I want to make it clear...

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Please try to convince those friends that this^{is} is not a security or defence pact.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : When have they been right before ? On what occasions have these friends been right before ? I should like to know.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : However most of them are right for you at least. Most of them are Indians and of the Indian Press ; perhaps at no time have they been so much in favouritism with you.

18 hrs.

SHRI PILLOO MODY : They were right when they published her speeches.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I have mentioned in my opening statement that this is a treaty for peace, a treaty for friendship and a treaty against war. Defence pacts or military alliances are couched in such words and they have such connotation that there is atomic drawal of one party if there is action by the other party of a particular nature. Anybody who has studied these three articles, namely articles VIII, IX and X carefully would fully agree with me that there is no such connotation, no such element, no such suggestion and no such mention of any such atomic drawal flowing from any unilateral action of any of the parties.

We must make a clear distinction in our own minds and I want to make it absolutely clear that these articles no doubt do provide a framework which is of importance to us ; it gives a framework within which steps can be taken by us to safeguard our security. This has to be distinguished from the usual defence pacts or alliances. I cannot help Shri Piloo Modi if he cannot see the difference between the clauses of the Warsaw Pact and this treaty. Even if this has to be argued that this Treaty is different from the Warsaw Pact, I think I cannot convince Shri Piloo Mody about anything. He has only to read the clauses of the Warsaw Pact and compare them with the articles here and the answer will be there. But for a person who

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refuses to see things, I cannot show any light. It is an absolute travesty to say that this treaty has got anything of that sort....

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : Pack him up to Warsaw.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I do not think that he would like to go to Warsaw.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Why does he not try to take me there ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Perhaps in his usual jocular style—perhaps I cannot use the words ‘style of buffonery’—he has used the expressions ‘Comrade Swaran Singh’ and ‘Sardar Gromyko’. I do not know how Mr. Gromyko will react, but I am grateful to him for conferring this title on me.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I think it is a question of reciprocating the courtesy.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I would like to be a comrade and be their company rather than be in the company of capitalists.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I think he would also reciprocate.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Once in a while, even if buffonery has generated an expression, I greatly value it. He perhaps does not realise the implications of what he is saying. We are determined to bring about socialism. It is this policy that is bothering the capitalists. Therefore, they call us comrades. We accept that compliment. Whether this has got anything to do with this treaty or not is a separate subject.

SHRI PILOO MODY : It is not a separate subject.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : The share bazar is down. That is why they are bothered.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Worms must not rise at the wrong moment.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The security clauses of this treaty—I have used the expression carefully—are these three articles,

and if these are carefully analysed, the essence of the treaty would become apparent.

First there is article VIII. This is another expression for a treaty of non-aggression. It reads thus :

“Each High Contracting Party undertakes to abstain from any aggression against the other Party and to prevent the use of its territory for the commission of any act which might inflict military damage on the other High Contracting Party.”

Earlier, we have :

“.....shall not enter into or participate in any military alliance directed against the other Party.”

This is a very salutary provision, and I do not see why any objection should be taken to this article.

The next important article is article I. This has been referred to already. But I would like specifically to refer again to this article.

It says :

“Each High Contracting Party undertakes to abstain from providing any assistance to any third party that engages in armed conflict with the other Party. In the event of either Party being subjected to an attack or a threat thereof, the High Contracting Parties shall immediately enter into mutual consultations in order to remove such threat and to take appropriate effective measures to ensure peace and the security of their countries.”

SHRI PILOO MODY : I can also read all this.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Shri Piloo Mody reminds me that he can also read this. If he had read this, he would not have raised that argument at any rate.

SHRI PILOO MODY : With your massive mandate, you can pronounce it anyway you like.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Article is important, and this answers one of the questions raised by the hon. Member opposite.

It says :

"Each high contracting party solemnly declares that it shall not enter into any obligation, secret or public with one or more States, which is incompatible with this treaty. Each high contracting party further declares that no obligation exists, nor shall any obligation be entered into, between itself and any other State or States, which might cause military damage to the other party."

So whether or not there is any attack or or threat of attack, under this treaty no arms be supplied to any prtty which might cause military damage to other party. The interpretation is quite obvious and this answers some of the points raised.

I would like to say that the economic content this treaty, the solemn undertaking given in this treaty by the two countries to conduct their international policies in such manner as to give striking and stunning blows to remnants of colonialism and racialism is another important cornerstone of this treaty. The political content, the economic content the technological and scientific collaboration and the security clauses of the treaty taken as a whole, present a picture which is is to the mutual benefit and mutual advantage of both countries.

I was rather amused when Shri Piloo Mody said that some talks were going on behind my back and that I was there only to put my signature to this treaty. I think Shri Piloo Mody does not know enough of me. If he thinks that I am so pliable that I can readily put my signature without being associated with the intricate negotiations that culminated in this treaty, he is taking much too superficial a view. Perhaps he is too thick-skinned or thick-fleshed to understand how Government works and I think this sort of attitude of oversimplification should not be adopted in such a serious matter that we are discussing today, that I was there only to put my signature and that all this we negotiated behind my back or anybody's back. I do sympathise with him

and others of his way of thinking because I do claim credit that these negotiations do signify to the fact of the conduct of our affairs in such a manner that nothing leaked out, although these negotiations were going on for a number of months. We did not want unnecessarily to raise either doubts or suspicions and we did not want a public debate to start before we finalised the document.

I would also like in all fairness to clarify that the signing of this treaty has nothing to do with the dramatic manner in which Dr. Kissinger went to Peking, because these talks had been going on at various levels for quite some time. I can say that the timing is such that it has been so well received in the country, that even those who want to oppose it want to save their skin while voicing their opposition to it. This is demonstration of the fact that the people also can take a decision, and I am sure that in this case the people are solidly behind this treaty.

Having said that, as a matter of fact, I am not giving out any great secret which cannot be divulged at this stage that these talks had further ferish time taken place, as the Prime Minister has already mentioned about two years ago. I myself was associated not only in my present capacity but when I was in charge even of the earlier Ministry. Even then, I was associated with it, and we were discussing to find some juridical and legal basis for the type of relationship that was developing between the two countries.

I am again amazed at some comments where some of the headings of certain articles have been picked up by hon. Member. Was it necessary ? It is an amazing thing to ask : they do not say that there is anything wrong with it, but what they mean to say is that all this was already there; was it necessary, therefore, to give it a juridical and legal basis ? It is quite obvious that if it is already there, then it means that all of you accept what was there was correct. If what is there is correct, and then it is our mutual benefit, why not give it a legal and juridical basis ? I fail to understand this type of argument. If they cannot find any true, solid argument to oppose this, then it is a very easy thing to say it is a good thing. It is something which is beneficial to both; it is

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something which is good to both. But was it necessary? It is like saying that food is good but is it necessary to eat it. I think this type of approach does not take us anywhere.

I would now touch upon some specific questions that had been asked, and before I do that, I would like to express my gratefulness to all the political parties who have welcomed this except—I do not know whether all the components of this party are behind him in his analysis—Mr. Guha.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : You are yet to know it. We had a whole night discussion yesterday, almost up to 1 O'clock. On the basis of that, I had spoken.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Probably you discussed it too long and did not come to the right conclusion. (*Interruption*) Even when he was arguing, what he said was that this is all right; all this was available; then why put it on paper that this is good.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I said that codification and writing it on paper in that way completely different things. (*Interruption*).

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Then, may I ask which is the party to which Mr. Piloo belongs or Mr. Mody belongs or both of them belong. I do not know if his party also sat throughout the night to formulate their final view,—

SHRI PILOO MODY : It is well known that we do all our business by day.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Because. Rajaji, the veteran statesman, has given a statement from Madras; he has blessed this treaty. I do not know whether Piloo Mody or both of them are in touch with the views of the Swatantra party or perhaps the democratic ideals has penetrated so much that they do not care for the opinion of their leader, and each one wants to have his own opinion. They are swatantra to take a swatantra view! I would apologise here because there is a Member of the CPI whose name is 'Swatantra'.

I do not know, therefore whether the Swatantra Party is "Swatantra" to take his own view to oppose, not to oppose, or to remain quiet or to bring in an element of buffoonery into it and to detract from the seriousness of the occasion. I think this is one of the rare occasions when almost all political parties in the country have welcomed this proposal. This is representative of the will of the people of India and I can say that nothing recently has electrified the people so much as this signing of the treaty between India and the Soviet Union.

It has been mentioned that 20 years is too long a period. No period is long to carry on friendship, to work for peace and to cooperate in good purposes. Let us do it for eternity. These are very fine objectives, and I do not see why there should be any objection to this period. Is it that we cease to be devoted to the ideal of peace after 5 years? Is it that we do not want to have arrangements where our own security may be assured?

SHRI PILOO MODY : You have got tired of freedom of speech after 20 years.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : You have not got freedom even now.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I can see that.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Therefore, this argument does not really hold water.

I am also questioned whether we would be prepared to enter into treaty arrangements with other countries. I have already said in my opening statement that we would welcome the conclusion and signing of these treaties with other countries. In this region also, in our neighbourhood, we would be willing and in fact we would like to enter into treaties with other countries because our treaty is not directed against any country, it is not aimed against any country. Therefore, we would be very willing, very happy, and in fact, we would work for the creation of an atmosphere where similar treaties can be entered into by the countries of the region with us or even among themselves, even though they do not want to have treaties with us. This is a good pattern and I am sure this would be a pace-setter.

A question has been put in a dramatic form by Mr. Vajpayee, and I have a strong temptation to give a very brief reply.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Please do not resist the temptation.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : At any rate on this occasion I am inclined to agree with him.

He asked : does it stop us from taking unilateral action on Bangla Desh, can the USSR restrain us ? My reply is one word, no. It does not restrain us from taking any action that we may like on Bangla Desh and no country can restrain us, not even a friendly country like the USSR with which we have entered into this treaty. Mr. Vajpayee generally gives thought to these matters. Perhaps yesterday's observations were made by him when he was still to court arrest and today again he is a free man and, therefore, he has altered his views perhaps, because yesterday's reaction was a little more healthy.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Are you admitting that this is a police State in which he has to be afraid ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : If it were a police State, he would not have been here to argue today.

These are our own sovereign right and there is nothing in the treaty which restrains us from exercising our sovereign rights in any manner that we may like. But I do not agree with him that we should necessarily do a thing only to demonstrate our sovereignty. The action should be, no merits, a correct one, not merely to demonstrate that you are not bound or restrained by any other country. That is not a wise approach, not even a practical approach. He asked, "Does it debar us from developing our nuclear energy for any purpose we may like ?" I would reiterate our position, although my hon. friends opposite may not agree with it. We have taken a decision to develop our nuclear technology for peaceful purposes and we are wedded to that policy. I have no constraint in stating categorically that this is our policy and we want to pursue it. At the same time, there is nothing in this treaty to debar

us from departing from that policy, if we want to do so.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Would you stick to your decision about the nonproliferation treaty ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : This treaty has been signed by the Soviet Union with us knowing our attitude towards the non-proliferation treaty. There are a variety of reasons why we did not sign the non-proliferation treaty. I myself have spelt out those reasons in the UN and in this House on several occasions. But there is nothing in this treaty which comes in the way if we decide at any time to alter our policy, although at the present moment, our policy is firm and we want to develop our nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

Something has been smelt in Article VII which does not exist. In a dramatic manner, he asked this question : The article says :

"The High Contracting Parties shall promote further development of ties and contacts between them in the fields of science, art, literature, education, public health,....."

He asked, "Does it mean that there will be Soviet Advisers in large numbers ? There can be a large number of Hindi advisers, if we want to send them to Soviet Union." It is a question of mutual agreement. If he is interested in helping the Soviet Union, if his party is prepared to change its attitude and in the cultural field, literary field, etc., if they want to send really learned people—not seemingly learned but solidly learned people—they can do so and help in the development of science and literature. This is our objective. No country has got such large number of advisers that they can easily be spared and let loose on any other country.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : Why don't you brain-wash Mr. Vajpayee ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : He does not know where the brain is located !

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Mr. Mody is right, because his brain is located in his ankle.

SHRI PILOO MODY : You see, really he does not know where the brain is located ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I do not know where your brain is !

Sir, this is a very fruitful agreement between our two countries by which there will be further development of ties and contacts between us in all these various fields. We have to learn a great deal. They may also have to learn a great deal from our experience, particularly in humanities, literature, culture and in several other fields. These objections that were raised were superficial and they do not stand the test of scrutiny.

While supporting the treaty, he expressed dissatisfaction about some peripheral matters. It is not my intention this evening to disabuse him of all the objections he may have on subsidiary and peripheral matters, because if I were to convince him on these points, perhaps he will not have any justification to retain a different party. Some of these differences he has to maintain, because he is heading a party different from ours. He declared that Non-alignment is dead. I do not think it was ever alive for Shri Vajpayee. It is for this reason that we have solemnly declared that is it not dead. It is strengthened. We adhere to the policy of non-alignment, which has been accepted by the USSR in this treaty in so many words. Our conduct in international affairs show that we are truly non-aligned, which means that we will follow our own independent policy, take decisions which are in our best interest in our own national interest and in the interest of the peace of the world. This is the essence of non-alignment and we are steadfastly adhering to it.

I have to disappoint Shri Piloo Mody because I have no intention of replying to what he has said as there is no substance in what he said. The best way to reply to what he said is to ignore that, because it does not bear any scrutiny. Therefore, I have no intention to say a word in reply to what he said. I again thank you, Sir.

SARI K. MANOHARAN : May I ask him to reply the question about the map, if it is not inconvenient ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : About that there is no problem. The Soviet Unions have already told us on several occasions that they respect our territorial integrity. Even about maps they have told us that they will take steps to correct their own maps.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : What happens to the Sino-Soviet pact ? Does it automatically stand rescinded ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : That is theoretical. Anything that is inconsistent with the obligations undertaken by this treaty is not binding on any of the high contracting parties.

SARI PILOO MODY : Let us ratify it.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Luckily, it does not require your ratification.

18.27 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday August 11, 1971/Sravana 20, 1893 (Saka)